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ESTABLISHED 1887

Soviet Mood Is Apprehensive As 'Perestroika' Changes Gear

By Celestine Bohlen
MOSCOW — As the new year begins, the mood in the Soviet Union is more somber than merry: On Jan. 1, perestroika began in earnest and people are nervous about it.

Until now, the promise of economic reform in this hypercentralized state has been spoken often but barely felt.

In 1988 it is taking effect where it really counts: on the shop floors and in the directors' offices of factories, farms and enterprises.

Kiosk

Moscow Ends Radio Jamming

LONDON (UPI) — The BBC announced Friday that Soviet jamming of its shortwave broadcasts to Poland had stopped for the first time since 1981.

In a roundtable discussion, the transcript of which was published this week in the government newspaper Izvestia, directors of Moscow enterprises that already are working under the new system poured out their woes.

The head of a textile factory told how he went out into the wholesale market to look for raw materials and came up 20 percent short.



Mikhail Gorbachev delivering a message televised Friday in the United States.

General News
Erich Honecker, the East German leader, has called for the removal of all nuclear weapons from both Germanys. Page 3.

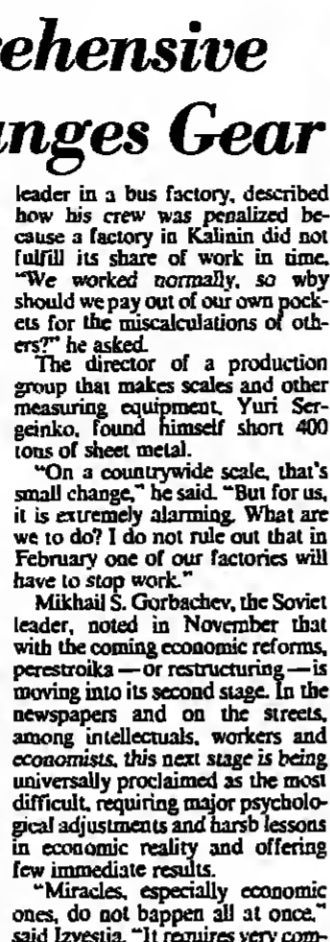
Monday
Year-end closing prices for major U.S. stock markets. A roundup of 1987 high points — and lows. In Monday's Trib.

Dow Jones	2,858.12
S&P 500	225.12
Nasdaq	1,125.12
NYSE	1,125.12
AMEX	1,125.12

Tea Leaves, Move Over Futurologists See Disposable Houses, AIDS 'Colonies' and Self-Drive Cars

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
For the World Future Society, 1988 comes a little too soon. It can offer no advice on where the dollar will be in July, what the weather will be like in August or who will win the U.S. presidential election — although Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee, a card-carrying member of the society as well as a Democratic candidate, is a favorite son.

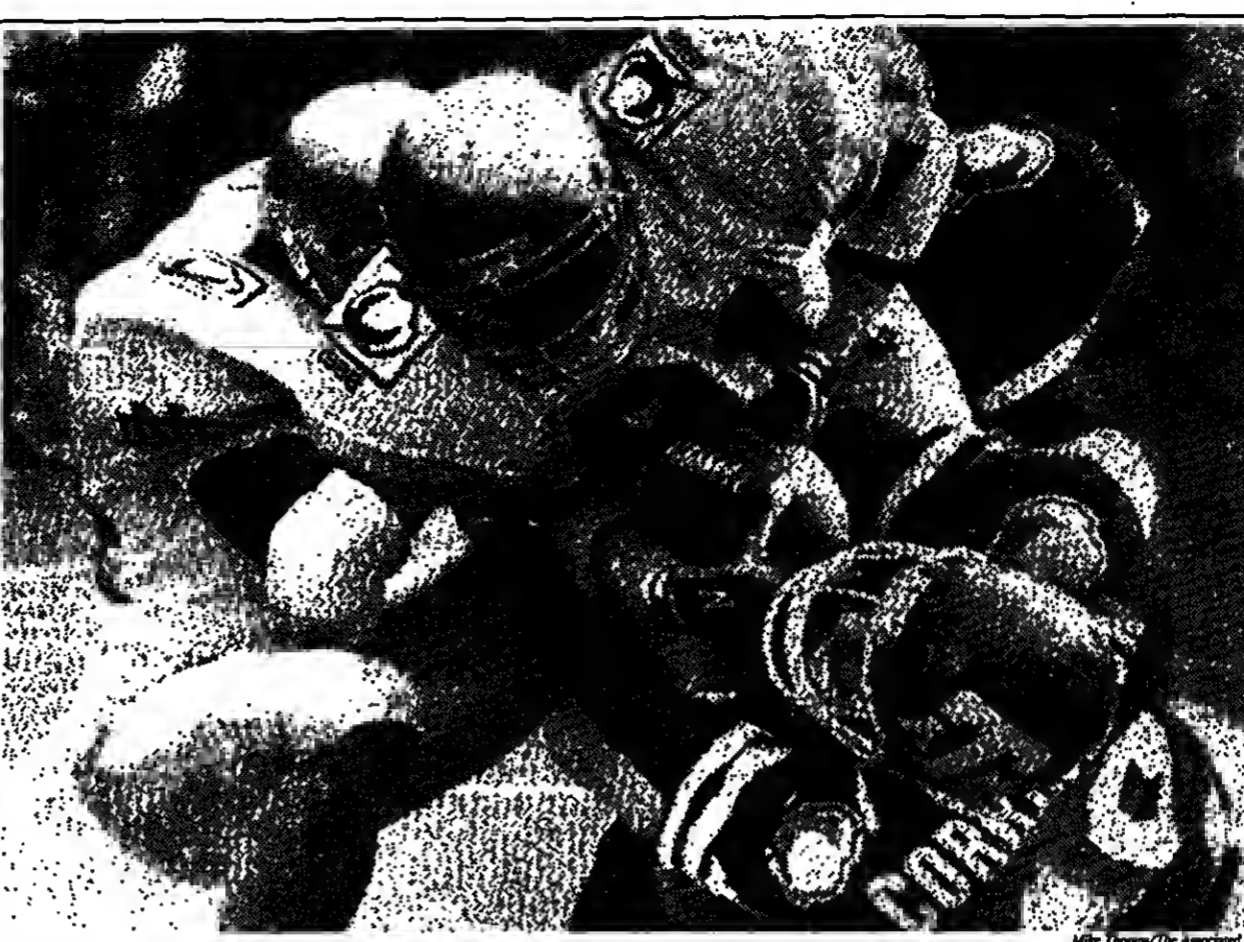
Instead, the society's 27,000 members around the world, most of them scientists, economists and educators, are thinking about the future 10 to 25 years from now, using a variety of techniques from educated guesses to sophisticated computer models. The society is based in Washington.



Texas A&M, Florida State Win New Year's Day Bowl Games

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Notre Dame's Tim Brown, the Heisman Trophy winner, scored an early touchdown Friday in the Cotton Bowl in Dallas, but Texas A&M roared back to win, 35-10. Florida State defeated Nebraska, 31-28, with a late touchdown in the Fiesta Bowl in Tempe, Arizona, while Clemson stopped Penn State, 35-10, in the Florida Citrus Bowl in Orlando. Bowl roundup, Page 13.



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Moslems Riot in Egypt

Israeli Troops Stop Protests in West Bank, Gaza

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
CAIRO — The Egyptian police beat hundreds of anti-Israeli protesters chanting Islamic fundamentalist slogans Friday and besieged others at one of Cairo's most eminent mosques, witnesses said.

The protest was the latest and the most dramatic in a series of demonstrations provoked by the Israeli crackdown on Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, in which 22 Palestinians died.

It was the first in recent weeks to be so closely linked to an Islamic holy place, provoking concern that the response to Israel's action might deepen profound Moslem fundamentalist sentiment in Egypt.

Battered Dollar Faces Likelihood of Another Rocky Year

By Kenneth N. Gilpin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The dollar's weak performance last week closed the books on a difficult year for the currency. And the outlook for the new year is not bright, analysts say, even though leaders of the United States and six other industrialized countries proclaimed again last month their desire for stable exchange rates.

falling to its lowest levels of the year on the last day of the year. In New York, the dollar closed at 121.05 yen, down more than 2 yen from Wednesday's 123.35, and 23 percent below the 1986 close of 158.4. Earlier Thursday the dollar touched 120.88 yen.

But the dollar continued to fall as currency dealers shrugged off the purchase of billions of dollars by central banks. In part, currency traders were unwilling to change their assessment about the dollar's prospects because it seemed that the Reagan administration, faced with a mounting trade deficit and the threat of protectionist legislation in Congress, would not mind seeing the currency fall further to make U.S. exports cheaper and imports more expensive.

Pressure to do something about the dollar emerged early in 1987, leading to a February meeting in Paris of finance ministers and other economic officials from the Group of Seven — the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada. Their conference produced the so-called Louvre accord to stabilize the American currency.

Leaders in Japan and Europe, however, continued to worry that their own manufacturing industries would suffer as a result.

Dawn in Manila Slum, Police Come Calling

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service
MANILA — Jump-off, as the major called it, was at 5 A.M., and the heavily armed policemen in their fatigues spilled out of a dozen jays and fanned out through the narrow alleyways of the sleeping slum.



13 DIE IN BANGKOK HOTEL FIRE — Rescuers helping guests escape from a hotel fire in central Bangkok on Friday. At least 13 persons died in the blaze at the First Hotel, including a woman who lost her grip on a ladder from a helicopter, and 36 were injured, the authorities said.

A Sumo Wrestler's Fall Bruises a Nation's Ego

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
TOKYO — In the highly structured, rigidly disciplined, virtually feudal world of Japanese sumo wrestling, there had never been anything like it.

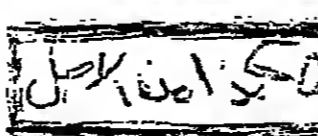
A Nicotine Fit Brings Police to Runway

By Jay Mathews
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — The Great Airline Smoking Revolution of 1988, a time of tense readjustment to a new social order, began in spectacular fashion, if somewhat early, on TWA Flight 853 from Boston to Los Angeles.

Some other airlines serving California have declared the state law invalid and have agreed to honor only the U.S. law, applying to all short flights, beginning April 13.

"We thought it was a good way to get our feet wet," he said.

That interest in testing new waters was noticeably absent on Flight 853 five hours after it took off Wednesday night.



U.K. Hid Details of Nuclear Fire In 1950s



LONDON — The cause of a serious fire at a British nuclear plant in 1957 was hushed up by Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, according to documents released Friday.

The documents, published under regulations governing the release of classified papers after a 30-year interval, revealed for the first time the full findings of inquiries into the disaster at the Windscale plant in northwest England.

The plant manufactured plutonium for military purposes. No one was killed in the accident, which occurred when a fire broke out in the uranium core of the reactor. It raged for 16 hours, releasing contaminated particles into the atmosphere.

The authorities decided against a mass evacuation when the fire broke out on Oct. 10, although local residents received 10 times the maximum permitted lifetime dose of radioactivity in just a few hours.

Since then, dozens of people who lived, worked or were on vacation in the area have died or are dying from leukemia and other cancers.

But a report that revealed the full extent of the accident was suppressed, mainly out of fear that it might jeopardize Britain's nuclear links with the United States, a spokesman for the Atomic Energy Authority said.

The government also had been concerned that it would undermine public confidence in the nuclear industry, he said.

"The guidance came from a high political level," the spokesman added, "and was primarily concerned with the impact that full disclosure would have had on the Americans' perception."

The authority said Friday that it had not withheld information on the fire, Agence France-Presse reported from London. An agency director, John Citrus, said in a radio interview that while some information on the disaster had never been published, it was made available to experts responsible for reporting on the accident.

At the time, the U.S. Congress was preparing to repeal laws banning nuclear cooperation with the United States' Western allies.

According to agency officials, Mr. Macmillan feared that the United States could lose confi-

dence in British security, endangering the exchange of information on nuclear research.

Mr. Macmillan ordered a report to be rewritten and only that version of the disaster, the worst before the 1986 accident at Chernobyl in the Ukraine, was released.

A new study, due out later this month, suggests that the incidence of leukemia in the region around the plant is three times the national average.

Mr. Macmillan ordered the original report rewritten after Atomic Energy Agency members said they were concerned about its findings.

The agency sent him a memorandum saying: "Publication of the report would severely shake public confidence in the Authority's competence in undertake tasks entrusted to them and would inevitably provide ammunition for all those who had doubts of one kind or another about the development of the future of nuclear power."

It told him the report also would make clear that the accident "could be directly attributed to serious defects in the authority's organization and in equally avoidable defects in the instrumentation at the Windscale plant."

Mr. Macmillan told the cabinet a month after the fire that, after studying the report, he had come to the conclusion that its publication was not in the public interest.

The reactors, contaminated with radioactive debris and tons of melted and partly buried fuel, remain highly dangerous but are now sealed to contain radiation. The center, renamed Sellafield, now functions as a nuclear reprocessing plant.

Scientists say there is still a danger of the two reactor piles catching fire because a substantial amount of energy stored in the blocks must be released. They fear it could take up to 100 years to make the structures safe.

Anyone for Tennis? Skiers Play It by Ear

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

PARIS — In Chamouze, they are playing golf and tennis. In Gstaad in the Swiss Alps, they are hiking and riding mountain bikes.

The extraordinary lack of snow has made it a frustrating winter for skiers in France, Switzerland and Austria.

Instead of finding 50 inches (1.27 meters) of snow to scub down, skiers are finding temperatures of 50 degrees Fahrenheit (10 centigrade) to sunbathe in. Many ski resort operators are saying it is the worst winter for them in a quarter century.

"It's a catastrophe right now," said Alain Boyelle, director of the office of tourism in St. Gervais, a town in the French Alps. "Lift operators are being hurt. Ski instructors are hurting. Ski shops are hurting."

What is more, many towns are worried that mild winters like this will hurt Europe's image as a skiing capital that attracts people from as far away as Arizona and Australia.

The International Ski Federation said a shortage of snow was forcing it to reschedule a Jan. 9 women's World Cup downhill race that was going to be held at Les Diablerets in Switzerland.

"We can't even use snowmaking equipment because it's too warm," complained Francis Richard, mayor of Moraine, a skiing village in the French Alps.

Moraine is typical of many ski resorts. Only five of the 70 lifts are in operation. Many skiers are canceling hotel reservations, and about half the ski instructors are out of work.

Because of the warm winds coming across from North Africa, which have kept temperatures between 40 and 50 degrees Fahrenheit, ski officials estimate that 6,000 of France's 10,000 ski instructors have been out of work so far this winter.

Many ski resorts below 6,000 feet (1,827 meters) in altitude cannot operate. And some ski operators who invested millions of dollars in new lift equipment last year are worried about whether they will be able to pay their debts.

"Christmas week is usually one of the best weeks of the year, and that's been lost," said Mr. Richard, whose town has 30,000 beds to accommodate skiers. "It's a disaster, and things will get very serious if it doesn't snow by next week."



A long-horned ibex gazing at an artificially snow-covered ski jump in Oberstdorf, West Germany.

Officials in many ski towns estimate that 15 percent to 20 percent of their revenues come the week between Christmas and New Year's Day.

And with many skiers having shown up, the towns are doing their hardest in provide other distractions.

For example, Chamouze, another town in the French Alps, booked Antoine Monteiro, a French boxer, to put on an exhibition. Other towns have organized hikes and aerobic classes, and have reopened golf courses.

"We have people hiking around, the glacier and we have jazzistics classes," said Hans-Ulrich Tschanz, director of tourism for Gstaad. "It really isn't so bad, people are eating lunch in the sun out on the terrace."

Ski resorts that are accustomed to boasting how great they are as ski towns, now boast that they are more than ski towns, with fine dining and fascinating shopping.

"Because people aren't spending time on the slopes, the restaurants, bars and movie theaters are doing far better than usual," said an official in one ski town.

The problems of the towns that do not have enough snow have also translated into problems for towns that have enough snow.

For example, Val-Thorens, at 7,000 feet, one of the highest ski spots in the French Alps, is having

to turn away skiers. Tour organizers that originally intended to send their tour groups to other towns have steered them in Val-Thorens.

Normally the town, which has 30 of its 31 lifts in operation, has the capacity to accommodate 15,000 skiers. So far this week it has squeezed in 20,000.

"We have too many people," said Christian Forstler, director of tourism for Val-Thorens. "Starting tomorrow, we will have to start turning some people away."

"We don't want people to start thinking the lack of snow is just a French problem," said Philippe Bertoli, director of the Christiania Hotel in the French resort of Val d'Isere. "It's a European-wide problem."

Carlucci Is Going to Gulf as Saudis Urge More Aid

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci will fly to the Gulf on Sunday as pressure grows from Saudi Arabia to increase U.S. protection of Arab oil shipping from Iranian attacks and on the eve of new United Nations

diplomatic activity aimed at penalizing Iran.

The Pentagon has announced that Mr. Carlucci will visit Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Oman as well as the U.S. naval armada on duty in the Gulf since midsummer to protect 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers now flying the U.S. flag.

It will be Mr. Carlucci's first trip to the area since he succeeded Caspar W. Weinberger in November. Defense and State Department officials said no decisions have been made either to enlarge the U.S. naval and air presence, which involves about 30 U.S. Navy vessels in or around the Gulf, or to expand its role to protection of additional shipping.

However, the officials said Mr. Carlucci may hear pleas from Gulf Arabs along these lines and that his discussions during the trip may figure in high level policy-making after he returns around Jan. 11.

"The Saudis have been making noises about the large number of their ships which recently have been attacked by Iran," said a Defense official. A State Department official described the Saudis as "more nervous than ever" about trends in the war.

In addition to Saudi Arabia, other maritime interests such as those associated with Panama and Liberia, which provide "flags of convenience" for much U.S.-owned oil shipping, are pressing Washington to extend its naval protection to many other "neutral" ships in addition to the reflagged Kuwaiti vessels.

Data compiled by the privately funded Center for Defense Information indicates that attacks on Gulf shipping this year have shifted toward vessels bound for or owned by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, according to retired Admiral Eugene J. Carroll, the deputy director of the center.

Supertanker Hit, Iraq Says

Reuters

BAGHDAD — Iraq said Friday that its planes hit a supertanker off the Iranian coast in the northern Gulf.

A military spokesman said the aircraft had "scored an accurate and effective hit" on a "very large naval target" near the Iranian coast and had returned safely to base. He said the attack was aimed at cutting Iran's oil shipments, which help to finance its war against Iraq.

Meanwhile, President Ali Khamenei of Iran was quoted as saying that an arms embargo against Iran would be ineffective and that a blockade of the Gulf would harm all countries in the region.

Tehran radio, in a broadcast monitored on Cyprus, quoted Mr. Khamenei as saying Friday at a gathering in Tehran that "an arms embargo is neither possible nor advantageous since we secure a great part of our arms needs at home."

An arms embargo is one of the sanctions the United Nations Security Council could invoke to enforce its demand for a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war.

For 1987 as a whole, Mr. Carroll said, attacks by Iran on Gulf shipping have exceeded attacks by Iraq for the first time since the so-called tanker war began in 1984 during the seven-year war between Iran and Iraq.

Mr. Carroll said the attacks on Saudi shipping and Saudi-owned shipping have been particularly notable since Dec. 22, when Iraqi warplanes bombed an Iranian oil facility at Larak Island in the Strait of Hormuz, an area that rarely had

the United States. Bandar bin Sultan, who is Prince Sultan's son, is also expected to be on hand.

In Kuwait, Mr. Carlucci's discussions are likely to center on U.S. operations in protecting the 11 reflagged ships, which began in July.

In Bahrain, Mr. Carlucci will be able to report congressional approval for the sale of up to 70 U.S. Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to that country, Mr. Carlucci may hear requests for Cobra helicopter gunships and night vision devices to aid the Bahrain defenses, a Pentagon official said.

A brief visit to Oman, which has taken a more cautious attitude toward Iran than the other Gulf nations, was added to Mr. Carlucci's schedule a few days ago, officials said.

The Omanis have quietly made available to the United States facilities on Massira Island, according to officials sources in, in a balancing move, also acted to improve Omani contacts with both Iran and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has received sharply increasing pressure from the Gulf Arab states, especially Saudi Arabia, and some U.S. officials believe that has played a role in an apparent Soviet shift to support for a UN arms embargo against Iran.

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"It's political, not military gains they are after now," an administration official said. "The Soviets are showing they still have the firepower to go anywhere they want. The relief of Khost will allow them and their allies to go in to negotiations with greater credibility."

The official also said the Soviet and Afghan force might use Khost as a base for expeditions against nearby guerrilla bases.

But he argued that this still would not signal a basic change in Moscow's policy. "The Soviets won't delude themselves that they can win," the official said.

"They are under no illusions about the military insignificance of this victory," he said, predicting that the guerrillas would soon recapture the 75-mile (120-kilometer) road that links the government-held town of Gardiz with Khost.

"To keep that road open they would need to garrison it with another 10,000 men," the official said.

David C. Isby, a military analyst and author of a study of the Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan, also said the bid to relieve Khost was primarily a political gesture. "They are strengthening their hand before withdrawal," he said. "They are saying nobody beats the Red Army."

Although the ostensible goal of the peace talks is to fix a timetable for Soviet withdrawal, officials say the goal is partly dependent on persuading Moscow that the government that would take power in Kabul if its forces departed would protect Communists and keep the country neutral.

WORLD BRIEFS

Austrian Editor Assails Waldheim

SALZBURG (AP) — An influential conservative newspaper, in a front-page editorial, called Friday on President Kurt Waldheim to resign. The editorial, by Salzburg Nachrichten's editor in chief, Karl-Franz Ritschel, criticized Mr. Waldheim for "falling, as long as possible, to silence critics by manly conduct and candid declarations" about his World War II past as an officer in the German Army.

Mr. Ritschel said that although allegations that Mr. Waldheim took part in Nazi atrocities were a personal tragedy for the former United Nations secretary-general, the accusations were an even greater tragedy for the nation. Mr. Waldheim has repeatedly denied any wrongdoing.

South Yemen Executes 5 for Treason

ADEN, South Yemen (Reuters) — South Yemen has executed five leading political and military figures in the ousted government of President Ali Nasser Mohammed, diplomatic sources said.

They said the five were convicted of high treason and sabotage and went before a firing squad at Aden's central prison on Tuesday. They were arrested after a bitter power struggle within the ruling Yemen Socialist Party in January 1986 turned into factional fighting and claimed more than 4,000 lives.

They were convicted after a yearlong trial of 108 people and were among 12 to receive death sentences, including the former president, who now lives in exile in North Yemen. The five included the former air force commander, Ahmed Hussein Musa, and a deputy state security minister, Alawi Hussein Farhan.

China Rehabilitating 2 Dissidents

BEIJING (WP) — Communist Party leaders have partially rehabilitated a dissident astrophysicist and a leading investigative journalist, both of whom were dismissed from the party a year ago, by nominating them to join an advisory group, Chinese sources said Friday.

The astrophysicist, Fang Lizhi, and the journalist, Liu Binyan, indicated that, if formally invited, they probably would join the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, an umbrella organization representing various non-Communist political and social groups.

Friends said that the reported nomination to the group of two intellectuals who have been so critical of the Communist Party was a sign that the party would tolerate a greater diversity of views following the 13th party congress held at the end of October.

Roh Vows to 'Heal Wounds' in Korea

SEOUL (WP) — President-elect Roh Tae Woo, vying to promote national reconciliation after his election victory, vowed Friday to "heal old wounds and alleviate lingering suffering."

The statement was the latest in a series of moves by Mr. Roh to offset the South Korean opposition movement. The defeated opposition candidates, Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung, contend that Mr. Roh won the election two weeks ago because of fraud.

Mr. Roh's Democratic Justice Party proposed special legislation on Wednesday to compensate the families of victims of the 1980 uprising in Kwangju, where at least 191 people died when government troops retook the city from rebelling students and dissidents. The party also said it would erect a monument to the uprising.

For the Record

Four British tourists were wounded at a Bulgarian ski resort when an explosive device went off near their lunch table. A spokesman for the British Embassy in Sofia said Thursday that the explosion occurred at the Rila Hotel in Borovets on Sunday. He said that three persons sustained minor burns and that a fourth was still in a hospital.

A Greek subway train slammed into another train at the Piraeus station outside Athens on Thursday, injuring 32 persons. The police said most of the injuries were minor.

A 12-car pileup in France on a busy highway southwest of Paris left nine persons dead and 18 injured on Thursday. The police said Friday that the accident occurred when two cars in a long line of fast-moving vehicles collided and caught fire on the Paris-Bordeaux highway.

Thousands of Dubliners danced and sang in the streets on Friday to begin yearlong celebrations for the city's 1,000th birthday.

Team Canada

Team Canada's hockey team will play its first game in the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary, Alberta, on Saturday.

The team will play against the Soviet Union in the opening game of the tournament.

The team is led by captain Mike Bossy and will be coached by Herb Brooks.

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The desk diary that picks up and goes with you

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That's why the International Herald Tribune — constantly alert to the needs of busy executives — had this desk diary especially designed for its readers. Bound in luxurious silk-grain black leather, it's perfect on your desk, offering all the noting space of any standard desk diary. Yet pick it up and you'll find it weighs a mere 340 grams (12 oz.). No voluminous data and statistics are included in this diary, but on the other hand a removable address book saves hours of re-copying from year to year.

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Behind the Afghan Offensive

U.S. Thinks Soviets Seek Firmer Kabul Hand in Talks

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Soviet-backed military drive to lift the guerrilla siege of an Afghan garrison town is intended to strengthen Afghanistan's Communist government in peace talks, Reagan administration officials and other analysts say.

The officials and analysts say they do not believe that the offensive, to relieve the garrison at Khost, reflects a Soviet assessment that a military victory over the Moslem guerrillas is possible. Rather, they say the Soviet Union decided to seek a visible but limited victory at Khost to bolster the regime of the Afghan leader, Major General Najib.

The operation, involving 10,000 Soviet and Afghan government troops backed by tanks, artillery and helicopter gunships, may also be intended to counter reported discontent among Russians over the Soviet Army's costly and apparently unsuccessful eight-year attempt to shore up the Kabul regime, these experts contend.

Intelligence sources say 8,000 to 10,000 guerrillas are involved in the Khost battle.

The operation comes as the U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs, Michael H. Armacost, is expected to review prospects for an Afghan settlement with Pakistani leaders on a visit to Islamabad this weekend, officials say. Millions of Afghans have fled to Pakistan during the war, and it has become the chief guerrilla base.

In addition, Diego Cordovez, the UN under secretary-general for political affairs, who is trying to mediate a settlement in the war, plans to hold new talks in January with

guerrilla leaders in Pakistan and with the regime in Kabul. He visited Moscow in early December.

If these talks go well, UN officials say, Mr. Cordovez hopes to arrange a new and possibly final round of "proximity talks" between Kabul and the guerrillas in Geneva in February that could produce agreement on a timetable for Soviet withdrawal.

About 4,000 Afghan and Soviet troops are believed to be based in Khost, a city of 80,000 in eastern Afghanistan on the Pakistan border. The city has been ringed by the guerrillas since shortly after the Soviet Union sent troops into Afghanistan in December 1979.

Although supply columns have broken through the siege from time to time, analysts say the rebels have always shut the road again. As a result, the town receives most of its supplies by air.

Accounts of the progress the Russians are making in the battle vary. State Department officials say they believe the Soviet armored columns linked up on Tuesday with a small force that fought its way out of Khost to meet it. The Kabul government said Wednesday that the siege of Khost had been lifted and that a convoy of 155 trucks had reached the town with 1,200 tons of food and other goods.

But some guerrilla leaders say fighting is still under way around the town. A report Sunday by the Afghan tribal affairs minister, Sufiyan Laeq, that Khost had been already relieved was immediately denied by the guerrillas.

Reagan administration officials and other analysts say they are convinced that the drive does not mean Moscow is backing away from pre-

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Gorbachev And Reagan Broadcast Greetings

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

PALM SPRINGS, California — President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, exchanged televised New Year's messages on Friday to the Soviet and American people calling for completion in 1988 of an accord that would make deep cuts in the strategic nuclear arsenals of the rival superpowers.

The five-minute messages celebrated improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations and the Intermediate Nuclear Forces treaty signed Dec. 8 at the Washington summit meeting.

However, Mr. Reagan also made references to U.S.-Soviet differences on human rights, regional conflicts such as Afghanistan, and an anti-missile defense system.

"In some instances," Mr. Reagan said, "regimes backed by foreign military power are oppressing their own peoples, giving rise to popular resistance and the spread of fighting beyond their borders."

"Too many mothers, including Soviet mothers, have wept over the graves of their fallen sons," he said. "True peace means not only preventing a big war, but ending smaller ones as well."

Mr. Reagan praised the courage of the Soviet people during World War II and said, "Let us consecrate this year to showing not courage for war, but courage for peace."

Mr. Gorbachev's message made only oblique references to U.S.-Soviet differences and none to Mr. Reagan's plan for a space-based missile defense, which the Soviet Union opposes.

The Soviet leader addressed concerns that the INF treaty banning medium- and shorter-range nuclear weapons would leave the Soviets with an overwhelming conventional military advantage in Europe.

"We would like without delay to address the problem of cutting back drastically conventional forces and arms in Europe," Mr. Gorbachev said. "We are ready for interaction in resolving other problems, including regional ones."

He called the INF treaty "the first step along the path of reducing nuclear arms" and said it "has brought our two peoples closer together."

Mr. Reagan said the treaty was "just a beginning" and urged completion of an accord that would cut strategic nuclear arsenals in half.

"Perhaps we can have a treaty ready to sign by our meeting in spring," he said, in a reference to the meeting he and Mr. Gorbachev have agreed to hold in Moscow during the first six months of 1988.

"The world prays that we will, on the American side, be determined to try," he said. "Saying that he held a 'vision of a world safe from war,' the president then put in a plug for anti-missile defense systems, an issue that has often been a sticking point in U.S.-Soviet negotiations."

"Today, both America and the Soviet Union have an opportunity to develop a defensive shield against a ballistic missile — a defensive shield that will threaten no one," Mr. Reagan said. "For the sake of a safer peace, I am committed to pursuing the possibility that technology offers."

Mr. Reagan's advocacy of his Strategic Defense Initiative and human rights, "including freedoms of speech, press, worship and travel," was a measure of the evolution of U.S.-Soviet relations since he and Mr. Gorbachev exchanged largely platitudinous messages in 1985.

In 1986, Moscow would not permit an exchange of televised messages, saying the state of U.S.-Soviet relations did not warrant it. In his message, Mr. Gorbachev said it was up to the leaders of both superpowers to make progress toward peace by taking advantage of the "enormous stock of goodwill" that exists between the Soviet and American peoples.



RESSETLEMENT RESUMES — Hinh Thuy Nguyen, the daughter of an American soldier, with her son, was among 65 Amerasians and 91 of their relatives who arrived in Bangkok on their way to the United States. The resettlement of Amerasians in the United States had been suspended for nearly two years.

Nuclear-Free Germanys Are Urged by Honecker

By Robert J. McCarty
Washington Post Service

BONN — The East German chief of state, Erich Honecker, has broadened a Warsaw Pact disarmament proposal, calling for removal of all nuclear weapons from both East Germany and West Germany.

The proposal, in a New Year's message, appeared to be the start of a long-expected campaign by the Soviet bloc for the scrapping of all ground-based, battlefield-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

By specifically proposing the removal of such weapons from West Germany, Mr. Honecker was seeking a ban in the country where the bulk of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's battlefield-range arsenal is stationed.

West Germany also is the NATO nation considered most vulnerable to East-bloc pressure to cut short-range nuclear arms, because most of those weapons could be used over German territory in an all-out European war.

The United States and other NATO countries had been predicting that the Warsaw Pact nations would begin pressing to scrap such weapons, which have ranges of less than 300 miles (480 kilometers), once the Intermediate Nuclear Forces treaty was signed.

That pact, signed Dec. 8 by President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, provides for dismantling all of the superpowers' missiles with ranges of 300 to 3,500 miles.

NATO holds that some battlefield-range nuclear weapons are necessary to help deter a Warsaw Pact conventional attack. But pressure has been growing in West Germany for steps to remove, or at least reduce, such arsenals.

Mr. Honecker's proposal did not provide for eliminating all battlefield-range weapons stationed outside of the two Germanys.

He called the INF treaty "a historic milestone on the way to creation of a nuclear-free world," according to the official East German news agency ADN.

"We will now work to ensure that the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany become nuclear-free," Mr. Honecker said. "We are prepared for this."

He noted specifically that his proposal provided for eliminating stockpiles of weapons with ranges of less than 300 miles. Previously, East Germany and the other Warsaw Pact nations had proposed that a 300-mile-wide, nuclear-free corridor be established straddling the West German border with East Germany and Czechoslovakia. Such a corridor

In U.S., a Growing Dispute Over Wine and Health

By Lawrence M. Fisher
New York Times Service

OAKVILLE, California — As efforts to curb wine consumption gain momentum, American vintners and wine importers are concerned but widely divided about how to combat the movement.

In the United States, the growing interest in health and concern with alcohol abuse are fueling a drive for greater regulation of the wine industry.

State and federal measures that have been considered or put into effect in the last year include higher excise taxes and requirements that labels disclose ingredients and provide warnings that alcohol can pose a health hazard. They would apply to both foreign and domestic wines sold in the United States.

In recent years, sales of table wine have generally declined.

While wine makers say they do not see a direct connection between the decline and the various advocacy groups, some vintners are taking them as a serious threat nonetheless.

Still, they disagree about what their response should be. Some vintners think they should vigorously fight warning requirements, for instance. Others fear that such a strategy would be self-destructive and favor a focus on better wines that are consumed in moderation.

In general, the wine industry is trying to distance itself from beer and spirits, calling attention to wine's role as an accompaniment to food rather than as a product for heavy recreational drinking.

It is a tactic that carries little weight with the industry's critics.

"In general, alcohol is alcohol," said Michael F. Jacobson, executive director of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, a nonprofit consumer advocacy group in Washington. "There are wine alcoholics. There are guys on Skid Row sucking on bottles of Wild Irish Rose."

Mr. Jacobson said he did not preach abstinence. Still, he said, because there is no

effective way to lower just problem drinking, an alternative is to lower consumption across the board. Toward that end, the center has lobbied for a federal ban on advertising of alcoholic beverages and for higher excise taxes.

But the center's major thrust has concerned chemical additives and contaminants in beer, wine and spirits, which are found in both American and foreign products.

The center was active in the successful drive to force the American wine industry to label its bottles "Contains Sulfites" after the nearly ubiquitous preservative was found to cause severe allergic reactions in some asthmatics. That federal regulation took effect in July.

Most recently, the center has published a list of alcoholic beverages, including wine, containing urethane, a carcinogen that is sometimes a by-product of fermentation. And it has asked the Food and Drug Administration to ban products with large amounts of the chemical.

Some wines also contain traces of histamines, a compound that can cause headaches or other allergic reactions in some people.

"Our concerns are about health," Mr. Jacobson said. "If people are going to drink, it might as well be as safe as possible."

While wine industry leaders often refer to European studies linking moderate wine consumption with reduced incidence of heart disease and colon cancer, most concede that such evidence is fragmentary and that conclusive research has not yet been done.

In the absence of such data, Robert Mondavi, founder of a winery in Oakville, said the industry must point to wine's historical role as part of a gracious way of living.

"Wine has been with us since civilization began," Mr. Mondavi said. "It's the temperate, sacred, romantic meadtime beverage recommended in the Bible. It's a liquid food that has been praised for centuries by rulers, philosophers, physicians, priests and poets for life, health and happiness."

Drug Suspect Is Released In Colombia

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Jorge Luis Ochoa Vasquez, a Colombian reputed to be one of the world's leading cocaine smugglers, has been freed from a Colombian prison. The action prompted angry criticism by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and the State Department.

Mr. Meese said Thursday that the decision to free Mr. Ochoa, who is being sought in the United States on drug charges, was a "shocking blow to international law enforcement."

The State Department said it was "disgusted" by the release of Mr. Ochoa, who is believed to be a leader of a drug ring responsible for as much as 80 percent of the cocaine smuggled into the United States.

Mr. Meese said Colombia had promised that Mr. Ochoa, a Colombian national wanted by the United States in connection with a massive and notorious international narcotics cartel, would remain in custody pending his extradition to the United States.

[On Thursday, the Colombian government criticized Mr. Ochoa's release and ordered his immediate recapture. Reuters reported from Bogota.]

Justice Minister Enrique Low Meza called the surprise decision "illegal" and "insolent" and ordered an investigation to determine if there were grounds for criminal charges against the judge.]

The circumstances of Mr. Ochoa's release from a Bogota prison Wednesday were unclear. Some Reagan administration officials said they feared that Colombia had yielded to threats from drug traffickers, who are known for violent retaliation against government officers.

They also said that bribery may have played a role in Mr. Ochoa's release.

According to news reports from Colombia, Judge Montanez ruled that Mr. Ochoa should be freed because he had served enough time on the charges brought against him in Colombia, which involved illegally importing bulls.

The State Department said John C. Whitehead, the deputy secretary of state, met with Colombian ambassador to Washington on Thursday to express "shock and distress" over the release of Mr. Ochoa, who was extradited to Colombia from Spain nearly a year ago.

Phyllis Oakley, a department spokeswoman, said Mr. Whitehead "noted the devastating effect this will have on Colombia's reputation as a serious opponent of drug traffickers."

Mr. Ochoa is described by U.S. law enforcement officials as a 38-year-old billionaire who is one of the most important and most violent drug traffickers in the world.

Ozone Level Declined 5% Since '79, Study Says

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The protective sheath of ozone in Earth's atmosphere declined about 5 percent from 1979 to 1986, according to the first report from an effort to monitor ozone levels worldwide.

The declines were as high as 30 percent to 40 percent over the poles, and up to 60 percent in the Antarctic "ozone hole" during winter there, when depletion is highest. Levels over the tropics did not change, however.

Ozone molecules in the stratosphere, six to 20 miles (9.6 to 32 kilometers) up, absorb part of the sun's ultraviolet light, preventing potentially harmful amounts from reaching Earth's surface.

Although the findings suggest that the ozone layer is declining faster than some had predicted it would, scientists said most of the

decline may be the result of cyclical natural processes, not of the release of manmade chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, which damage ozone.

There is evidence going back 30 years that ozone levels have fluctuated naturally by comparable amounts in cycles of 10 to 15 years.

CFCs are used as refrigerants and aerosol propellants and in some industrial processes. It is believed that after being released on the ground, they eventually rise into the stratosphere.

There, ultraviolet light splits off the molecule's chlorine atom. Chlorine acts as a catalyst that turns ozone, a molecule of three oxygen atoms, into ordinary oxygen gas, which has two oxygen atoms and does not absorb ultraviolet light.

Atmospheric chemists fear even a small chlorine build-up in the stratosphere because each chlorine atom can catalyze the same ozone-depleting reaction over and over.

Ultraviolet light can cause skin cancer, cataracts and immune-system problems. As ozone is depleted, increasing exposure to ultraviolet light is expected to raise the risk.

The findings are reported in Science magazine by Kenneth P. Bowman, an atmospheric chemist at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. They are based on data from Nimbus-7, a research satellite that, since 1979, has been taking daily ozone readings around the world.

Forecasts of the effects of CFCs have varied considerably. Some estimates suggest depletions from 3 percent to 8 percent over 50 to 100 years. More extreme projections hold that the ozone layer could be destroyed in a hundred years.

Hart's Campaign Not Liable for 1984 Debt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A federal magistrate in Denver has ruled that Gary Hart's 1988 presidential campaign has no legal obligation to pay the debts Mr. Hart ran up in his 1984 race, a decision that could prove both a financial and a legal boon to his current drive for the White House.

The ruling on Thursday frees the money for Mr. Hart's immediate use, and may give him a precedent to invoke in contesting two claims filed in Denver this week by 1984 creditors.

The magistrate said the 1984 and 1988 campaign organizations are distinct corporate and legal entities, and therefore not liable for each other's debts.

Mr. Hart's reelected 1988 campaign has about \$53,000 in debts and aides have said that he plans to use the \$100,000 freed by the decision to pay them.

Magistrate Richard B. Harvey of the U.S. District Court rejected efforts by two of Mr. Hart's 1984 creditors to garnish a \$100,000 certificate of deposit held by a bank here in the name of his 1988 campaign.

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The case involved money raised through individual contributions to Mr. Hart's 1988 campaign. That may distinguish it from those filed in Denver, in which creditors of his 1984 campaign asked a court to attach federal matching funds due his 1988 campaign.

Mr. Hart's legal victory involved garnishment actions brought by Tri-State Envelope, a Belleville, Maryland, concern, and Semper-Moser Associates, a Venice, California, direct-mail company.

Doctors End Strike in Peru

Reuters

LIMA — Peru's 70,000 government health workers, including doctors, nurses and others, ended a 51-day strike on Thursday, accepting a 30-percent pay increase after their action had been declared illegal.

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12 x 250,000 DM = 3,000,000 DM
53 x 100,000 DM = 5,300,000 DM
11 x 75,000 DM = 825,000 DM
240,198 of 80,000 DM are 80,000 DM

4 x 70,000 DM = 280,000 DM
4 x 60,000 DM = 240,000 DM
18 x 50,000 DM = 900,000 DM
27 x 40,000 DM = 1,080,000 DM
2 x 35,000 DM = 70,000 DM

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Bill Prohibits U.S. Funding To Move F-16s Out of Spain

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The multi-billion-dollar federal appropriations bill approved by Congress in December explicitly prohibits spending military construction funds to move a wing of U.S. Super Sonic F-16 jets from Spain to another country.

If the U.S. Air Force 401st Tactical Fighter Wing is forced to vacate its base at Torrejon, outside Madrid, and move to another country, NATO should pay its relocation costs, the U.S. legislation says.

President Ronald Reagan signed the spending measure Dec. 22 and specific details were published this week in 1,200 pages of fine print. The vote against financing relocation of the 401st came after Spain demanded that the United States

withdraw all 72 of the wing's F-16s from Torrejon Air Base.

The Spanish government said Nov. 10 it would conclude a new defense accord with the United States only if all F-16s pulled out of Torrejon, along with five KC-135 jet tanker planes from Zaragoza Air Base in eastern Spain.

The Senate-House conference committee that finalized the spending bill incorporated part of a Senate version barring use of U.S. construction funds for relocating the F-16s from Spain.

Spain in November publicly rejected a U.S. offer to withdraw one-third of the 72 F-16s from Torrejon. It was not clear from reports of the closely guarded negotiations whether there was room for compromise by moving the 401st wing to a lower-profile Spanish location.

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Waldheim
conservative new Austrian Chancellor Kurt Waldheim's high editor in chief said Waldheim's "falling, as long as possible, candid declarations" to the German Army.

5 for Treason
South Yemen has named five ousted government officials as sources said.

2 Dissidents
Leaders have partially withdrawn from an investigation of a year ago, by communist officials said Friday.

ounds' in Korea
The U.S. Coast Guard said a ship was sunk in the Yellow Sea, with 33 persons on board.

from Airports
The U.S. Coast Guard said a ship was sunk in the Yellow Sea, with 33 persons on board.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The 21st Century Is Near

It seems only yesterday that the United States celebrated its Bicentennial, yet it was 12 whole years ago. By the same measure, the 21st century is tomorrow — just 12 years hence. Foresighted Earthlings will start now to get ready.

Occupation Builds Hate

The way the Israelis handled the Palestinian protests, with military tactics and disproportionate force, was bad enough. The way they are handling the aftermath, with military justice and the threat of deportations, is no better.

A New Economic Scene

As the dollar rate continues to slide, it reorganizes the world's economy. It is the world's most important price, and affects many other prices. Who are the winners?

Refugee Aid to France?

The United States will provide \$8 million of its scarce refugee funds for the year to build parochial schools in France for North African Jews. Only they are not refugees.

New Year's Resolutions for Other People

LONDON — Making resolutions for other people last New Year's had mixed results. I didn't have to worry about keeping my own, which was a relief, but not many of those other people lived up to the obligation.

In and Around Israel, the Shadows Are Deepening

JERUSALEM — The general strike by almost 750,000 Israeli Arabs was not only an impressive tour de force but a remarkable display of solidarity with their compatriots in the occupied territories of Gaza and the West Bank.

The Root of the Problem Is Refusal to Accept Israel

JERUSALEM — The trouble with much of the thinking about the Israel-Arab conflict is that it not only relies on television as a source of information but resembles television coverage itself.

Consult All the Palestinians, and Start With Gaza

LONDON — Because the seething violence that Israel has been encountering in Gaza has been a flashpoint for past wars, and could well be one for another war, why not bite the bullet and reopen Middle East peace efforts, starting with Gaza?

OPINION

The Budget Remains The Crucial

WASHINGTON — The dollar keeps going down. What should be done? The right answer was set out in a statement by 33 prominent economists issued in November by the Institute for International Economics.

There is no second-best solution to cutting the American budget deficit.

should be allowed to drop a lot further, many suspect that Beryl Sprinkel, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, agrees. But from Japan and Europe come protests that the dollar must be defended, if necessary by raising interest rates.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: The Papal Jubilee — Two hundred million Catholics, scattered over the world, yesterday [Jan. 1] echoed the Jubilee hymns and prayers at St. Peter's.

1912: Rugby Match Riot

PARIS — Scotland easily vanquished France at the Parc des Princes [on Jan. 1] in their fourth international Rugby football match.

1937: Battle for Terner

FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER — Despite the repeated assertions of Nationalist communists that the Terner battle has been won, the Republicans continue to state that they have retreated here and there to avoid useless loss of life.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. FALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairman

CURRENCY DOLLAR

Handwritten signature: J. P. ...

For West Bank Arabs, 'Uprising' Becomes Part of Folklore

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

NABLUS, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — "It's miserable," said Amas Khroob, summing up life in the Balata refugee district, a grimy warren of dirt streets, open sewers and low concrete-block houses.

"But at the same time," the 24-year-old Palestinian woman said, "it's exciting, to be in daily touch with your enemy and to do everything against him makes a person feel very good."

Outside, squads of young Israeli soldiers in combat gear, helmets dangling on their web belts, patrolled double file, the streets emptying before them and filling again when they had passed.

At least 22 Palestinians have been shot and killed in the wave of unrest in Israeli-occupied territories in the last month and five of them died at Balata, the largest refugee district in the West Bank. Since early December, Balata

has been under something close to a siege as the Israeli military authorities sought to break the hold of the Shabiba, a youth movement loyal to el-Fatah, Yasser Arafat's branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"The uprising is not finished here in this camp," Miss Khroob said. "We are very proud, very strong now."

The "uprising" is the word Palestinians are using for the clashes in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, occupied by Israel since 1967, and it has entered their folklore.

"For us the uprising is not a one-time event," said a young man who gave his name as Zaid. "As long as there is an occupation, there will be an uprising. The fact that Israel has turned our camp into an army depot is a source of pride to us."

Even as a vast Israeli Army presence clamps a lid on the disturbances, there is a sense in the West Bank and Gaza that a heightened

level of constant struggle between occupiers and occupied has entered the very fabric of daily life.

Tensions in Balata increased markedly early in December, when the military decided to break up the Shabiba youth movement. Balata is regarded as something of a rarity because it has long been well organized politically and has a strong PLO presence.

Agents of Israel's domestic security service went through the refugee district making arrests in nighttime sweeps, according to both residents and Israeli newspaper accounts.

Then the tough border police, a paramilitary unit made up largely of Druze Moslems loyal to Israel, was sent in force into Balata. Stone-throwers surrounded a border police patrol in the narrow streets, and the unit opened fire, killing three persons and wounding 10.

Then, according to many resi-

dents, the border police began breaking down the doors of houses in search of suspects, smashing furniture and other possessions. The army command says it has begun

"The cycles are recurring with more intensity, reaching toward a head-on collision."

Sara Nusseibeh,
West Bank teacher

an internal investigation of the incident.

As the clashes continued, a 57-year-old woman, Sohayla Kaabeeb, was shot to death by the

army. A teen-ager was also killed. "We know they will bring many, many soldiers," Miss Khroob said. "But they cannot bring a soldier for everyone. They beat me, they beat me, it means nothing. When they arrest more people, bring more soldiers, they begin feeling weak."

She sat in the neat parlor of a well-kept home, a glass coffee table decorated with an ornate ceramic vase, a clock on the wall depicting the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem.

For Miss Khroob, like many Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, the occupation has become the central fact of daily life. With two other young women and two men, she had been placed under "town arrest" for six months. During that time, she could not leave Nabulus, even to attend the local university, and had to check in daily with the police.

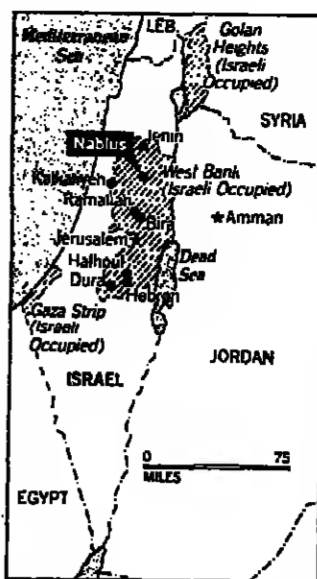
Her 29-year-old fiancé, from the Jenin refugee district, has been im-

prisoned by the Israelis and she expects him to be expelled. He was seized just before he was to take his university exams; she finished her university classes only because teachers came to tutor students under town arrest.

"This is our life, all the people talk about this," she said. "When I go to see my friends, I ask about their brothers because they are shot or are in jail."

Sara Nusseibeh, a Palestinian teacher at Bir Zeit University, said the latest round of unrest was unique because "it was so widespread, so shared in by all members of the population."

"It was the young guy who threw the stone, but everyone shared in the sentiment of the uprising," she said. "It was an entire psychological upheaval. What we will be witnessing over the next few months, or years perhaps, will be a general increase in the level of mass resis-



CAIRO: Moslems Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

down. But they have forbidden street demonstrations.

Egypt has lodged a string of protests with Israel over the killings in the occupied territories, and officials have said that Israel's crackdown deepens Egypt's embarrassment.

Egypt has made it clear that it wishes to preserve its peace with Israel, and is caught, analysts said, between the conflicting pressures of maintaining the peace and re-establishing Arab credentials.

Additionally, Egyptian officials said, President Hosni Mubarak remained acutely aware of the spread of Moslem fundamentalism which has flourished in the Middle East and deepening economic deprivation for many Egyptians.

Israel Pre-empts Protests

Thomas L. Friedman of The New York Times reported from Gaza:

A dozen demonstrators leaving the al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem tried to stir up fellow worshipers with chants of "God is great" and "We will free you, Palestine," but with Israeli troops everywhere there were no takers for a full-fledged demonstration.

At the Balata refugee camp, outside the West Bank town of Nabulus, Israeli troops fired rubber bullets and tear gas to disperse demonstrators before clamping a curfew on the area.

In Gaza, plumes of smoke from burning tires curled up around the town and the adjacent Jabalya refugee camp all day, as Israeli troops shunted around between flash-points, dispersing small crowds of boys. Palestinian youths would set up roadblocks of burning rubber, chunks of cinder blocks and stones and wait for the Israelis to come and clear them away.

Israeli military officials had feared that "Fatah Day," which marks the anniversary of the first guerrilla attack against Israel by Fatah in 1965, would be used by Palestinian youths to revive their street demonstrations of the past month, which left at least 22 Palestinians dead, 170 wounded and more than 1,000 in Israeli detention.

Major General Amram Mitzna, the commander of Israel's central front, which includes the West Bank, announced Thursday on Israel Television's Arabic service that if "Fatah Day" passed quietly and the people continue to behave as they are behaving, we intend to start releasing detainees beginning next week.

He did not give any indication how many of the detainees would be released. Almost 100 have already been tried and sentenced to prison terms of from one to eight months.

SOVIET: Reform Worries

(Continued from Page 1)

laws are due, further defining the role of cooperatives, widening the sphere of private services and even small-scale manufacturing; joint ventures with foreign firms are expected to increase; reforms are coming in banking and, gradually, in pricing.

But the centerpiece of reform thus far is the law on state enterprises that went into effect Friday.

The Soviet Union's top economist, Abel G. Aganbegyan, describes it as a compromise "worked out as a result of a clash of opinion and contradictory judgments."

Some economists say that "self-financing" cannot be made to work until prices are reformed since it forces managers to seek profits based on unrealistic costs.

Last year, 160 enterprises in Moscow worked under khozrchiyot, as part of a scattered experiment. Now, as the first major law on economic reform takes effect, another 300 enterprises in the city switch to the new system.

Sikh Militants Kill 15 In Rural Indian Village

The Associated Press

CHEEMA BATH, India — Sikh militants killed 15 persons, including nine members of the family of a Sikh man who was accused of being a police informant, a police official said Friday.

The official, S.S. Virk, said the victims were found huddled in one room of their mud-and-thatch farmhouse in Cheema Bath, a village in the Amritsar district.



SUMO: A Nation's Ego

(Continued from Page 1)

that world for a young man like this yokozuna, who beligerently proclaimed his differences with his stable master. Many Japanese seemed to view Futahuro as the embodiment of a modern generation that has become, in their eyes, too prosperous, too independent, too self-ish.

His story, though, also can be regarded as the bitter tale of a young man who had too much pressure forced upon him.

Many sumo experts say they believe he never should have been promoted to the top rung in the first place, for he had never won a tournament. In fact, he is the first yokozuna ever to have retired without a single tournament victory under his thick brocaded belt.

He was promoted nonetheless in August 1986 because the Sumo Association felt that more yokozuna were needed to maintain fan interest. But Futahuro never really got going.

Despite a stellar runner-up performance in a November tournament, he seemed to be in over his head. His troubles reached their peak with the dispute on Dec. 27, which was considered unforgivable.

As he quarreled with Tatsunami, the stable master, the young wrestler grew progressively angrier. At one point he kicked Keizo Bando, the elderly chairman of the Futahuro Supporters' Association. Then he swung at Tatsunami's wife, Chieko, as she approached him from behind, knocking her into a door and injuring one of her hands.

Futahuro, following his abrupt tumble from grace.

Then he stomped out and said he would not return.

The outburst sealed his fate, and on Thursday the Sumo Association accepted his resignation.

He still disagreed with his master. Futahuro said, "I thought I wouldn't be able to follow him any longer in pursuing my sumo career," he said.

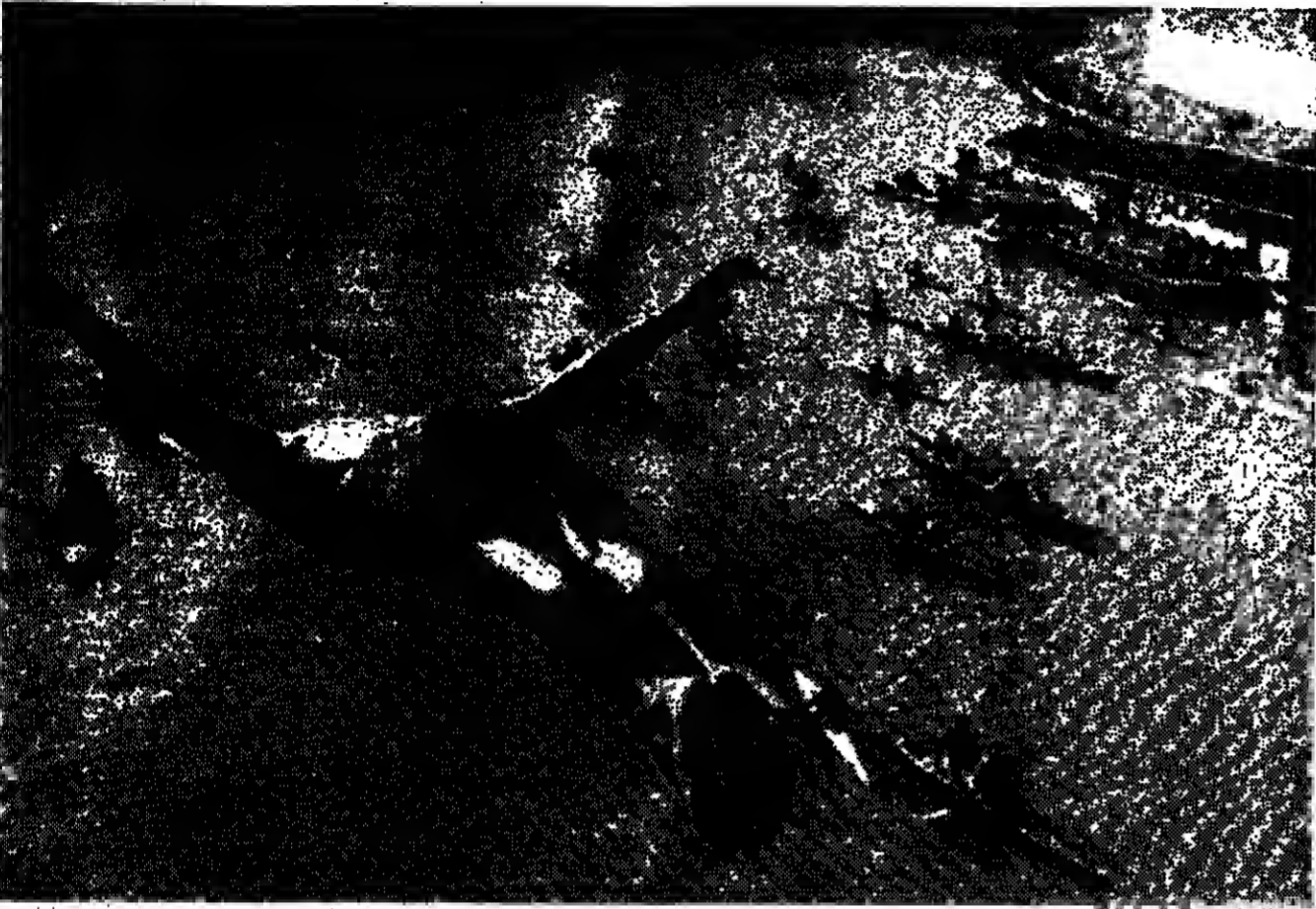
But Tatsunami felt that more was at stake. "Even though he may have the highest rank," the stable master said, "total selfishness is not allowed. Sumo people must live together in a group."

To many Japanese, he might as well have been talking about the nation.

Reactor in Ukraine Starts Up

Reuters

MOSCOW — The first reactor of a four-unit nuclear power station in the western Ukraine was put into operation on Thursday, Tass said.



PLUNGING INTO THE NEW YEAR — Aldo Corrieri, 34, dived Friday into the Tiber from a bridge in Rome to mark the New Year's celebrations left five persons dead and about 600 injured.

FUTURE: Experts See an Era of Disposable Houses and Self-Drive Cars

(Continued from Page 1)

support they got from the richer countries during the 1970s cannot be sustained, and they are going to be on their own. For some of them, this actually may not be a bad thing.

Apart from the mental stress of worrying about economic decline, people are likely to be healthier at the turn of the century, Mr. Cornish said. But the World Future Society is planning a seminar of experts to predict the possible consequences of the AIDS epidemic.

He predicted that AIDS "colonies," similar to leper colonies, will be established in at least some countries because "societies" will probably find that when people are concentrated like that they can share their own experiences and be treated more efficiently, and at the same time the general public will be a little better protected.

Computers will be "all-pervasive

in our lives," Mr. Cornish said. "I think they will be regarded like the telephone as something we use all the time without giving it too much thought."

"They will be a tool that has become incorporated in our culture, and they will make possible all kinds of advances, from the ability to grow more food to major improvements in medicine."

Mr. Cornish guessed that houses will be increasingly mass-produced in factories, and seen less as fixed long-term investments. Like watches or cars today, "eventually it may turn out that it's cheaper to throw your house away when you get through with it after a few years than to repair it."

He predicted that cars will incorporate electronic devices that will enable them to drive at high speeds along special roads without risk of collision and without human intervention. "You will simply program

in where you want to go, and the car will get you there," he said. "I think it will be feasible to have an automobile that will be able to take you to your office while you are still asleep."

Food is likely to become more standardized around the world, but at the same time there will be more variety. "Mom will bow out of the kitchen," Mr. Cornish said. "Already pre-prepared meals of gourmet quality are on sale that can be stored in a freezer and brought out to suit an individual's taste. Everyone is on a different diet these days. So this trend will continue."

For all the march of science, Mr. Cornish believes that man will remain the master of technology rather than being overcome by it. And God will not be dead.

"My belief," he said, "is that the deeper kinds of religion may become more important in future than in the past, because once people have their survival needs taken

care of more adequately, they will want more meaning in their lives, and they will be asking broad questions about existence."

SMOKE: A Nicotine Fix

(Continued from Page 1)

for five hours. Somewhere over the West, they snapped.

"A group in the back — we don't know if it was individuals or organized — demanded that they be allowed to smoke, and in the end, they all lit up," Mr. Blatner said. When flight attendants tried to tell them to stop, "an altercation broke out," he said.

"One flight attendant did get pushed and shoved, and she did file charges," Mr. Blatner said. The captain, radioed Los Angeles that the police should meet the plane.

When the plane landed, some passengers walked into the terminal shouting, "Don't fly TWA! Don't fly TWA!" one airline official at Los Angeles International Airport said.

Four passengers were taken by the police and FBI agents for questioning.

A Los Angeles police spokesman said a criminal complaint was filed against one passenger, alleging he had disturbed the peace. The spokesman said the passenger allegedly started the revolt, used an obscenity in addressing a flight attendant and shoved her.

The passenger was released, and the report of the alleged misdemeanor was sent to the city attorney for consideration.

What will TWA do if this happens again? "I guarantee you," Mr. Blatner said, "that there are a lot of people looking into that today."

REBELS: Early Call in Manila

(Continued from Page 1)

tenant were not local men, the major said, but did have supporters in the neighborhood.

The police, accompanied by a U.S. reporter, were elaborately courteous to the Pandacan residents and said they were not entering any homes in their random search. In the end, just 28 men squatted on the brightly lit basketball court, though previous raids in the city have reportedly netted as many as 500 residents.

A decision by the rebels to bring their war to Manila after the breakdown of a cease-fire a year ago has forced the police in an already violent city to join the nationwide counterinsurgency effort.

The police have adapted such law enforcement techniques as saturation drives and have begun forming civilian vigilante groups, like those that have spread through the countryside, to serve as a network of anti-Communist informers.

Military statistics show that 103 people, most of them policemen and soldiers, were killed in 97 insurgency-related shootings in Manila in the first 10 months of 1987. The average annual casualty rate in previous years was nine.

Filipino Candidate Shot

(Continued from Page 1)

The military accused Communist rebels of gunning down a mayoral candidate, Jose Geromo, as he ended a campaign speech on Friday in the southern Philippines, United Press International reported from Manila. The killing ended a two-day holiday cease-fire imposed by peace broker Corazon C. Aquino.

NOTES ON A CENTURY

Remember Old What's-His-Name? The Herald Staffers of June 1940

By Kenneth Koyen

Since I first began writing, more years ago than I am now beginning to care to recall, I have accumulated a number of publications, clippings, documents and papers. Among the oldest are two items, now a half-century old, that date from my time on the Paris Herald.



The H-shaped building at 21, rue de Berri, the paper's headquarters until 1978.

One is a small booklet with a pink cover, titled *Association de la Presse Anglo-Américaine de Paris: Statuts et Liste Officielle des Membres* and dated 1er Janvier 1940. The second item is a blue-lined envelope of the *Ministère de l'Information*. In it is a typed form letter certifying that I (my name is lettered by hand) am an accredited journalist, and that I am to be assisted in matters concerning *sa circulation et son établissement sur le territoire*. The letter bears the stamp of the *Service de la Presse, Anglo-Américaine*. The date is *Paris, le 9 Juin 1940*.

The six months between the two dates span one of the more fateful periods of modern history. I realize that to many now the fall of France in World War II may now seem an academic and distant subject. It is difficult to evoke for those who did not live through it the shock and anguish of that time. The lives of millions were changed, if not disrupted or ended, by the debacle and its sequel.

We American newsmen in Paris were spared the worst of the trauma because officially we were, after all, neutral observers. Our British colleagues had more at stake. Their country as well as their emotions were engaged; in German hands they would become enemy nationals. And some of the British as well as American journalists had French wives and families, including sons of military age. Eric Hawkins,

another Battle of the Marne, like that which had saved Paris, and France, in the First World War? The question was asked up until the very last moment. The French family with whom I had lived on *perfection* for a time sought words of hope from me. "I'm afraid it looks very bad," was all I could say. I turned away from their stricken faces.

So we Herald newsmen scattered to the winds. Hal G. Everts (another staffer) and I made our way to Bordeaux, then to Lisbon and on to New York by ship. I did not return to Paris and 21 Rue de Berri until four years later. I was then a lieutenant in the 4th Armored Division of General George S. Patton Jr.'s Third Army. On leave (I was back with my outfit for the Battle of the Bulge), I was surprised to find the Herald city room occupied by the Army's newspaper, Stars and Stripes. Some of the editors were my colleagues from the New York Herald Tribune (I had joined the staff on returning from Paris).

The liberation of Paris brought the revival of the Paris Herald on Dec. 22, 1944, with Hawkins back at his old job. I learned that in 1940 he first had gone to his farm near Bordeaux in the non-occupied zone. After cultivating potatoes for months, he obtained permission to travel to Lisbon. From there he made his way to London and eventually back to Paris with American troops.

Three of the Paris Herald staff were on hand to help him open the shop. René Bazin, the Frenchman who had long been business manager, had kept her eye on the offices. Lewis Glyn, the aged English financial editor, had been interned. Editorial wizard Vincent Burgeja had survived with the

help of a fake Italian identity card.

What happened to others on that Press Association list I have learned much later through the years. Some I have never heard of again. Hills and sports columnist William H. (Sparrow) Robertson died in France in 1941. Polk went on to become a radio correspondent and was murdered in Greece after the war. Everts returned to California and became a novelist and short-story writer. Ed Haffel, an editor on the Paris Herald, turned up after the war in New York at Bleek's Artist and Writers Restaurant, the Herald Tribune watering hole. We exchanged notes. He had been interned in France, as had another American, Louis Harl. Crippled Bob Sage, who typed with one hand, had survived at the country home of his French wife.

The New York Herald Tribune expired 21 years ago. The Paris Herald left the Rue de Berri in 1978. Bleek's has vanished, replaced by a greeting card shop. But the International Herald Tribune is alive and, I am told, very well. Those of us who knew those papers of the years past regard today's as a memorial as well as a continuation of two exceptional newspapers. We feel a pang of nostalgia whenever we see the familiar Herald Tribune logo, with its dingbat, and the crisp makeup of the front page.

Eventually, we may even be reconciled to its publication under the aegis of our old adversary, The New York Times, which with the Washington Post and Whitney Communications Corp. is now a co-owner.

2 Airlines Will Comply

(Continued from Page 1)

United Air Lines had threatened to ignore the California law, but a spokesman for the airline said Friday in Chicago that it had "voluntarily" agreed to comply with the law while maintaining that California lacks jurisdiction to ban smoking on commercial flights. The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles.

Pacific Southwest Airlines first said it would not honor the law, then announced it had reversed its position.

ARS AGO

Battle for Teruel

SPANISH FRONTIER — The repeated assertions of Communist spokesmen that the battle has not yet begun to continue to state that it is being fought here and there in the mountains of life, and that the point have the Nationalists in breaking through the front.

— [The Herald says] In the episodes of the battle in Spain, the battle continues to be a general one. The Nationalists victory was a general one. The Nationalists victory was a general one.

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Assessing Eileen Gray, Pioneer Designer And Private Architect

International Herald Tribune

IN 1913 an article in English Vogue entitled "An Artist in Laqueur" praised the furniture and screen that a Paris-based designer named Eileen Gray had made for the couturier Jacques Doucet. "She stands alone," the article said, "unique, the champion of a singularly direct free method of expression."

From laqueur Eileen Gray moved on to remarkably innovative furniture and architecture, admired in its time but never sufficiently appreciated. In the three years following her death in 1976 at the age of 98, there were more articles about her than when she was in full career.

During decades of obscurity, Eileen Gray continued to work, thinking of new designs — "Make chair using curtain rings" — and rebuilding a house for herself outside Saint-Tropez, a five-year task undertaken when she was 75 and finished when she was 80. She completed her last screen two years before her death, thought at 80 of buying a motorbike, took an interest in new materials such as Plexiglas, and fretted that her lifetime lack of confidence was now compounded by failing power. "I wish I could work faster and never hesitate," she said.

After the record-breaking auction in 1972 of a screen she had made for Doucet, she was rediscovered and took, cautiously and courteously, to receiving the press, two scrapbooks of mostly unbuild projects spread on the table before her. "One must be grateful to all those people who bother to unearth us and at least to preserve some of our work," she said, two weeks before her death.

The Eileen Gray revival began with an article in 1966 in *Domus*,

but the Doucet sale made her fashionable (characteristically, she thought her record-breaking screen "looked dreadful"). Yves Saint Laurent became a collector, authorized reproductions (Eileen Gray had always wanted her furniture to be mass-produced) and rip-offs appeared everywhere. In 1979 a retrospective was held posthumously at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

The first full-length illustrated study of this complex and sympathetic woman, "Eileen Gray: Architect/Designer," was published this winter by Abrams in New York and Thames and Hudson in London. Peter Adam, the author, is a London documentary filmmaker whose task was aided by a 20-year friendship with Eileen Gray, and solid knowledge of her work, but confounded by the fact that late in life she destroyed her personal papers, remaining as private and elusive in death as in life.

Eileen Gray was born in Ennis-cordry, Ireland, in 1878. Her family was well off and distinguished. She was a tall, auburn-haired beauty, intelligent and incalculably touchy. Even in old age she never recovered from the conversion of the handsome family home in 1895 to ornate stockbroker gothic, an act that may have precipitated her move to London to study art, and then to Paris in 1902.

Her personality and life as detailed in the biography suggest how lonely and bewildering it was to be a pioneer and to stand alone, as English Vogue had noted in 1913. She was all her life in the avant-garde, literally one step ahead; a solitary and unsettling position. It was not easy for woman of her

background and period to be independent and if she was remarkably thoughtful in her art, her lonely struggle made it hard, despite her warmth and charm, to understand and work with others. She had great curiosity about, rather than interest in, other people and a vivacious intelligence that made her reject dogma: Invited by feminists in 1975 to show at the Women's Building in Los Angeles, she replied, "Why is the building not for everyone?"

Having begun to turn from laqueur to more modern materials (she was among the first to use chromed tubular steel) well before Le Corbusier, Eileen Gray opened a shop prophetically called Jean Desert in Paris in 1922. Although the shop was praised and patronized by such precursors as the Vis-à-vis of Noailles and Schiaparelli, Eileen Gray disliked dealing with clients and, again one step ahead of other designers, looked to her furniture as prototypes for mass production rather than as unique works of art.

In 1924, Jean Badovici, a writer, editor and would-be architect, wrote the first comprehensive study of Eileen Gray. Badovici, much younger, ambitious and worldly, pushed Eileen Gray into architecture. "You are frittering away your time," he told her. "Make a door that will last."

It was natural for Eileen Gray to move toward architecture but, untrained, she had to set out to learn what she already knew. She found a difficult but dramatic site at Roquebrune, on the Riviera, and leaving Jean Desart to fend for itself (it didn't), and closed in 1930, she spent three years, helped only by a mason and two workmen, building a wonderful house called E.1027. She also designed its interior: "The



Eileen Gray (above) in the 1920s, aged 48; her house E. 1027 (top left), and her Transat chair with E.1027 table.

interior plan," she said, "must not be an accidental consequence of the facade." There are few modern houses which are so humane and cheerful as E.1027, Adam writes.

Through Badovici, Eileen Gray had met Le Corbusier who stayed in Roquebrune in 1938 and wrote to her, "I am so happy to tell you that I am so happy to tell you how much those few days spent in your house have made me appreciate the rare spirit which dictates all the organization inside and outside. A rare spirit that has given the modern furniture and installations

such a dignified, charming and witty shape."

The success of E.1027 may be judged by the obsession Le Corbusier had with it literally until the end of his life: He took his last fatal plunge from the rocks below in 1965 (coveting the house but probably not wanting to have his name associated with another architect's work, he had persuaded a Swiss friend, a Mme. Schelbert, to buy E.1027 in her name, and he died there of a heart attack while swimming). In the mid-'30s he covered the house's walls when Bado-

vici was there with eight huge murals, noting later that he had done the murals free of charge in the Badovici and Helen Gray house.

Forgetting her name and attempting to cover her work with his own was the greatest compliment Eileen Gray. She, not appreciating the flattery implied by his jealousy, was cross and hurt.

She built one other house, for herself, near Menton (it was later bought by the painter Graham Sutherland) and she designed many other projects (including a 1936 va-

ca-tion center for workers, who had been given paid vacations but had no place to go. They over left the drawing board. Interned as an enemy alien during World War II, she returned to her own Riviera house after the war and found it looted and bare.

This loss, and the casual keeping of sales records at Jean Desart, meant that there are few recorded examples of Eileen Gray's work, the greatest number being the randomly chosen pieces she assembled with such flair in the flat to Rue Bonaparte on the Left Bank that she had moved into in 1907.

Endlessly inventive, she designed a carpenter's stool for use on the building site and a toaster for her maid. She tried to improve her

designs — when the painter Frank Stella asked permission to copy her Transat chair, she willingly gave it but suggested modifications in the headrest and arms. Rigorous she was, but with a larly sense of humor and a dislike for a purist approach to design. "Things can be simplified to death," she once wrote. "Formulas are nothing. Life is all. And life is mind and heart together."

If Eileen Gray eludes her biographer as a person, she also succeeds in getting what she must have hoped for: a complete study of her work, with a catalogue raisonné of her designs. The catalogue is invaluable and sad: More than half of the pieces listed contain the mention, "location unknown."

An Unemployed Intellectual

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Russell Jacoby, author of "The Last Intellectuals," ought to be a happy man, yet disappointed seems to describe him better than joyous.

Jacoby's recent book, subtitled "American Culture in the Age of Academe," has received wide at-

tention to major U.S. newspapers and magazines.

The book has been seen by some as a kind of leftist companion to Allan Bloom's best-selling conservative indictment of modernity, "The Closing of the American Mind." Both are laments over modern times and harken back to earlier, supposedly richer, eras.

Jacoby's central thesis is that the life of the American republic has been impoverished because there are so few intellectuals these days trying to help explain the world to the general public. The university, he argues, exercises a monopoly over the life of the mind such that the younger generation of thinkers, in sharp contrast to their elders, lives in a straitjacket of professionalized academic jargon incomprehensible to nonspecialists.

But Jacoby, even while making a stir, sees himself, as he put it, as "part of the problem." At 42 years of age and with a Ph.D. in European history from the University of Rochester, he is a graying, unemployed member of the diploma-laden club whose collective failure he laments. And so, he is twice disap-

pointed: first, that his generation has not produced its share of what he calls "public intellectuals" and, second, that his much-noted effort to point out that failure may have placed obstacles in his own academic path.

"The Last Intellectuals," published by Basic Books, begins by noting a "missing generation."

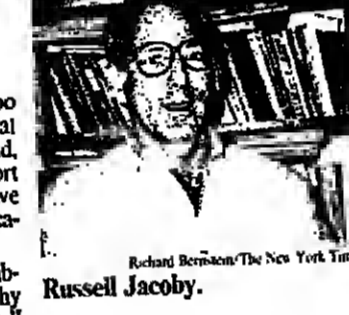
There are, it contends, hardly any intellectuals under 45 who are known to a wide public. The "last intellectuals" are thus the same figures who have been writing for the public for the last three decades and more, such as William F. Buckley Jr., Irving Kristol and John Kenneth Galbraith.

Life has become too expensive for intellectuals to sustain themselves outside of academia, the book argues. As a result, Jacoby's leftist generation, which emerged from the radicalism of the 1960s, has had to accept university careers; and the university, he contends, imposes a dull conformity on the community of scholars.

"It's striking in my generation how easily and happily everybody settled down into their professions. I wasn't expecting them to transform the world, but I'd be happy if there were, say, a critical, forceful sociology. Instead, there are 5,000 sociologists out there who only talk to each other."

Jacoby acknowledges sympathy for the lines of radical and Marxist thought that emerged in the 1960s. It clearly marks him from Bloom, a University of Chicago philosopher and political scientist whose "Closing of the American Mind" seems otherwise to bear some spiritual affinity to "The Last Intellectuals."

But Jacoby finds little of value in the products of recent Marxist scholarship and agrees that there is "convergence" between himself and Bloom. Jacoby, however, accuses Bloom of "wrapping his point of view up in an authoritarian



Russell Jacoby.

framework, so that there is this flavor, not of learning, but of memorizing and worshipping these eternal truths."

In any case, even if Jacoby has been seen by some as a leftist Bloom and been praised for his perceptiveness in describing a major change in American intellectual life, a striking fact is that his book has been equally disliked by some on both the left and the right.

Nathan Glazer, a conservative sociologist at Harvard University, wrote in *The Wall Street Journal* that Jacoby left an essential ingredient out of his analysis: that "Marxists and neo-Marxists" no longer effectively address the public "because they have nothing left to say."

From the other side of the spectrum, Walter Kendrick, reviewing "The Last Intellectuals" in *The Village Voice*, accuses Jacoby of uttering "a yelp masquerading as an argument." Jacoby is said to have "taught most recently" at the University of California, San Diego, he wrote, citing the book's dust jacket. "I suppose he didn't get tenure," Kendrick speculated. "He wrote 'The Last Intellectuals' instead."

Indeed, Jacoby does not have tenure, or a job, at any university. He has alternated periods of freelance writing with one-year teaching posts at a half-dozen different schools, living the life of a kind of migrant laborer that illustrates his judgment of the intellectual's present difficulties.

London's Tight Little Wine Trade

By Frank J. Prial
New York Times Service

LONDON — Wits used to refer to a well-known American literary magazine as *The New York Review of Each Other's Books* because of the coterie of writers, editors and publishers who put it out. The London wine trade is like that.

"You buy from someone you went to school with and you sell to your friends," said Steve Spurrier, best known for his coals-to-Newcastle success in explaining good wine to the French.

With his various Paris enterprises — a wine shop, Les Caves de la Madeleine; a restaurant, Le Moulin du Village; and a wine school, L'Académie du Vin — Spurrier, an Englishman, made his reputation in France. But he has always thought of himself as part of the London wine trade, and his multifaceted career is characteristic of the London wine scene.

For now, he confines himself to buying for a select group of clients, writing in the weekly British *Wine Spectator*, and to preparing the ground, literally and figuratively, for a chardonnay vineyard at his country home in Dorset.

"The thing one must understand about the London trade," he said, "is that it's totally chaotic."

Well, not really; just surprisingly unstructured. In London, a newspaper wine columnist may be a consultant to restaurants and importers. A wine critic may be married to a restaurateur whose wine list has received wide critical acclaim. A couple who import Burgundy and Bordeaux may well produce critical guides to, yes, Burgundy and Bordeaux.

"Well, of course, he pushes his wines in the column," said a friend of one newly minted pundit. "He'd be a fool if he didn't, and besides, they're bloody good wines."

It helps to understand some dif-

ferences about the way wine is perceived in the United States and in Britain.

There has been a London wine trade since before the Norman conquest. The modern American wine trade was created in the 1930s, in the wake of Prohibition.

In England, the wine trade has never suffered social opprobrium; just the opposite. It has traditionally attracted talented, occasionally aristocratic young people from good schools. They are, or at least can be, literate, worldly and smart enough to look at what they do with amused detachment. Wine, with its amused detachment, is not a part of them would agree, is not a holy calling but a way to make a living in pleasant surroundings.

Thus no browns are raised when an importer decides, for instance, to write a wine column.

Hugh Johnson, probably the most successful of all wine writers, runs a mail-order wine club for *The Sunday Times* and endorses a line of wine artifacts. Edmund Penning-Roswell, the wine columnist for *The Financial Times* and author of a definitive wine history of Bordeaux, was for many years president of the Wine Society, Britain's first mail-order wine club.

Serena Sutcliffe, the first woman to achieve the prestigious Master of Wine rating from the trade, is a successful consultant and, with her husband, David Peppercorn, an importer of French wines. She is also the author of a worthy pocket encyclopedia of Burgundies. Peppercorn is the author of a companion volume on Bordeaux wines.

Understandably, the post-Watergate, adversarial stance so central to journalism in the United States is largely missing here.

Early British wine writers were academics, often classicists, who penned elegies to hoary vintages of Bordeaux and long-forgotten bottles of port. In this reverential tra-

dition, the food was always hearty, the company loyal and true, the vintage rare and the glass full.

There is a technical explanation of sorts. Until very recently, wine writing in London was a specialized medium meant for a privileged few. Serious wine was the concern of a well-off minority who drank claret, port, Champagne and now and then a good Burgundy. The writers talked to the converted, and there was no need for contumely.

There is also a practical explanation: Free-lancers cannot survive writing only about wine. There are too many writers and too few publications interested in the subject.

Not that all wine writing in London is upbeat. Nicholas Faith's books on the Bordeaux wine establishment and on Cognac are unsparing. Anthony Hanson's book on Burgundy is an informed and tough analysis of the best and worst of Burgundy methods — he worked several years in Burgundy cellars.

Jane McQuitty, the wine writer for *The Times*, is noted for occasional touches of asperity. From a couple of her colleagues, one has the sense that perhaps it is not the way the game is supposed to be played.

Much of the best wine writing in London is in books. Besides Johnson and Penning-Roswell, there is Simon Loftus, a writer as much as a wine merchant, as his little book of food and travel essays, "A Pike in the Cellar," and his previous volume on the wine trade readily attest. Clive Coates's mouthy, *The Vine*, is a substantive as well as a typographical pleasure, particularly when he gets a bit testy.

The cozy London wine world hearkens to that time when wine drinking was an aristocratic, or at least an upper-middle-class, activity; when merchants kept their clients' cellars stocked and would have looked askance at a plebeian retail trade. Merchants like Berry

Brothers & Rudd and Justerini & Brooks still sell from West End shops where nary a bottle is visible.

But supermarkets now account for some 60 percent of all wine sales in Britain. Such chains as the astonishing Wine Warehouse, which just bought the giant California chain Liquor Barn, may be the wave of the future. True, they are much in to Spanish plonk, but it is unlikely that they will let the fine wine business elude them forever.

As the marketers move in, the London trade may have to become more democratic, and the writers to think in terms of them and us.

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Statistics Index table listing various market indicators like AMEX prices, NYSE prices, etc.

ECONOMIC SCENE U.S. Is Facing a Dilemma On Avoiding a Recession

By LEONARD SILK New York Times Service NEW YORK — The year 1987 ended on a downbeat. The dollar, on the last day of the year, traded at record lows of about 121 yen and 1.57 Deutsche marks.

The administration desperately hopes to avoid a recession in an election year by using fiscal and monetary policy to keep the U.S. economy growing.

At last week's Chicago convention of the American Economic Association, a consensus emerged in support of the administration's efforts to give priority to using those policies to keep the economy expanding, even if it means a further fall of the dollar.

James K. Galbraith of the University of Texas, a former economic adviser to the Democratic members of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, said the new consensus, shaped after October's stock collapse, has four main points:

• Tax increases to narrow the budget deficit should be reduced and deferred "to avoid compounding the adverse demand shock of the crash."

• Short-term interest rates should be cut immediately through monetary expansion, regardless of what action is taken on the budget deficit.

• The dollar should be allowed to fall rapidly to competitive levels, eliminating the need for high interest rates, to offset expectations that the Federal Reserve would raise interest rates to keep the dollar from falling further.

• The administration should recognize that economic policy coordination with other major industrial countries to stabilize currencies is a will-o'-the-wisp, and should be abandoned.

However, some economists disagree with the common view that the basic choice is between accepting a recession brought on by tight money to protect the dollar and a policy of easing monetary and fiscal policy to prevent a recession, letting the dollar fall to its "equilibrium" level.

HAROLD van Buren Cleveland, the former chief international economist of Citicorp and now a consultant, does not see easy money, in the present circumstances, as the way to protect the U.S. economy.

As foreign institutions and individuals lose confidence in the dollar, he said, the Fed would be obliged to tighten anyway to prevent a runaway flight from the dollar, even if the economy were already very weak or in recession.

Faced with this paradox, the United States faces a strategic policy choice in 1988: A policy to defend the dollar implies a willingness to accept a sluggish economy, and quite possibly a recession, in an election year.

The opposite choice is to use fiscal and monetary policy to spur domestic demand. But if demand is strong, the trade balance will scarcely improve and could worsen.

Men in the News: 5 Who Figured in '87

Under Petersen, Ford Became A Giant Killer

By John Holusha New York Times Service NEW YORK — Donald E. Petersen, the chairman of Ford Motor Co., has every reason to face the coming year with confidence.

After a wrenching board meeting last June, Mr. Petersen, who began his climb up the corporate ladder in hotel management, was ousted from his position as one of the most prominent executives in the airline industry.

But the board did more than that. It began a process that dismantled his dream of turning United Airlines into a one-stop travel corporation, an integrated business that could provide a traveler with an airplane seat, a rental car and a hotel room.

The board even decided to get rid of the new corporate name, Allegis, that Mr. Ferris had liked so much and eventually revert to the company's previous name, United Airlines.

During the past six months, the new management has begun to dismantle Mr. Ferris's corporate structure. The idea is to satisfy stockholders and Wall Street investors who believe that much of the company is worth more liquidated than the present price of its stock.

Now with Merck's sales in the \$5 billion-a-year range and strong growth predicted for several years to come, Mr. Vagelos is being lauded by Wall Street for making Merck one of the best-performing stocks. This year it



Mr. Petersen

Allegis Board Ended Ferris's Airline Dream

By Agis Salpukas New York Times Service NEW YORK — For Richard J. Ferris, the former chairman and chief executive of Allegis Corp., 1987 will not be a year of fond memories.

After a wrenching board meeting last June, Mr. Ferris, who began his climb up the corporate ladder in hotel management, was ousted from his position as one of the most prominent executives in the airline industry.

But the board did more than that. It began a process that dismantled his dream of turning United Airlines into a one-stop travel corporation, an integrated business that could provide a traveler with an airplane seat, a rental car and a hotel room.

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Mr. Ferris

Compaq's Canion Took Firm to Its First \$1 Billion

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service NEW YORK — Not long ago, Joseph R. Canion recalls, every time International Business Machines Corp. brought out a new personal computer, reporters, colleagues, even friends "all wanted to know when we were going to board up the windows at Compaq and go away."

Now with Merck's sales in the \$5 billion-a-year range and strong growth predicted for several years to come, Mr. Vagelos is being lauded by Wall Street for making Merck one of the best-performing stocks. This year it

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Wall Street Sings The Praises of Merck's Vagelos

By Milt Freudenheim New York Times Service NEW YORK — In the past few years under Dr. P. Roy Vagelos, Merck & Co.'s 3,400 research scientists have had the golden touch in developing new drugs.

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Mr. Vagelos

Texaco Intends To Borrow To Settle Dispute

By Lee A. Daniels New York Times Service NEW YORK — Texaco Inc. intends to borrow \$3.4 billion and use \$2.2 billion of its cash on hand to settle its dispute with Pennzoil Co., pay off its creditors and emerge from bankruptcy proceedings, according to court documents filed.

Texaco's shareholders will vote on the \$5.5 billion settlement and reorganization proposal in March, with a two-thirds vote in favor required for acceptance.

The plan, which was filed late Thursday, could go into effect by April if approved by creditors.

But a federal bankruptcy judge could approve the plan even if it is rejected by the shareholders.

Texaco has \$4.3 billion on hand, and there has been widespread speculation, despite the company's denials, that it would sell either its Caltex joint venture with Chevron Corp. or its Texaco Canada subsidiary.

The disclosure statement was filed with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in White Plains, New York, on Thursday, less than two weeks after Texaco and Pennzoil settled their bitter legal battle.

The November gain was the poorest performance since orders fell 1.4 percent in August, which was only the second decline this year.

Some economists said they were particularly concerned about an 18.5 percent plunge in orders for computers and other office equipment, suggesting this may reflect concerns on the part of businesses about the impact of the Oct. 19 plunge in stock prices.

"That decline could be an early warning signal," said David Wynn, an economist with Data Resources Inc. in Lexington, Massachusetts. "Personal computers have about the shortest lead time of any investment good. It is an easy place to cut back if you are nervous."

Orders for durable goods, items expected to last three or more years, fell 0.4 percent in November to a seasonally adjusted \$115.65 billion, the government said. This represented a revision from a report on Dec. 22 that orders had risen by 0.03 percent for the month.

The weakness in durable goods was offset, however, by a 0.7 percent rise in orders for nondurable goods, to \$99.01 billion.

Mexican Debt Plan: The Unspeakable Has Now Been Spoken

By Clyde H. Farnsworth New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Under the plan to sell bonds to Mexico to help it reduce its debt burden, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III has effectively become a partner in debt relief with commercial banks and the Mexican government.

The Treasury plan, disclosed on Tuesday, acknowledges that some part of the more than \$1 trillion in outstanding Third World loans will not be repaid.

This represents a major about-face from the earlier "Baker Plan," which maintained that the debt was repayable in full. It is also a concession that an important part of the earlier approach has not succeeded.

Although the Treasury portrays its approach, which is expected to be applied later to other debtor governments, as an evolutionary development, many others see it as a break with past policy.

"For the first time," said Felix G. Rohatyn, a partner in the investment firm of Lazard Freres, "the Treasury is participating directly in a debt-swapping transaction so that the U.S. government is becoming a partner in debt restructuring at below par."

Robert D. Hormals, vice president international at Goldman, Sachs & Co., another investment firm, said, "Treasury bonds are the catalyst that makes this thing work, and from that point of view this is different from other solutions."

And a Mexican government official said, "The Treasury is sending a signal, and that is very important in terms of the future evolution of the debt strategy."

In Washington, the Treasury said it would "facilitate" the debt exchange by coming up with its first zero-coupon bonds, which Mexico will use to guarantee new marketable securities of its own

that will be swapped to banks for existing bank debt. Mexico is buying a \$2 billion, 20-year issue of the Treasury bonds. After interest has accumulated for 20 years, the Treasury will owe

Mexico \$10 billion. With Mexican debt selling in the open market at 50 cents on the dollar, Mexico could use that \$10 billion to retire as much as \$20 billion of its debt.

More important, economic growth was not materializing or one-fifth of its total current debt outstanding.

Banks would have to take a writedown on their loans to Mexico but would get the benefit of higher interest rates on the new Mexican securities, on which principal, but not interest, is guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury bonds. U.S. banks have \$78 billion in Mexican loans.

In October 1985, when Mr. Baker articulated his earlier policy in Seoul, it rested on a conviction that such debt relief was unnecessary.

The idea was that countries following the right market-oriented policies would "grow" their way out of the debt crisis by attracting enough public and private capital to expand economic activity and pay off their loans. Banks were im-

was barely keeping pace with population growth in such debtor countries as Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru.

That was also bad news for the United States, where export growth was urgently needed to redress trade imbalances and stop the fall of the dollar.

The earlier call for greater lending by commercial and multilateral development banks to Third World debtor countries adopting economic reforms. Although the commercial banks have cut their lending, the World Bank and other development banks have increased the flow of resources.

Mr. Baker said last September that the administration would ask

Congress in the coming year to back a big rise in capital for the World Bank to support its expanded lending program. The old strategy called for overall debt to increase, under the new strategy, debt would decline.

In a process that other governments of creditor and debtor nations are expected to join, Mexico has a chance, for the first time since the debt crisis began in 1982, to reduce its overall debt and apply

any interest saved to spurring economic growth.

"This will push in the direction of more debt reduction," said Jeffrey D. Sachs, a Harvard economist and professor. "The Treasury will have to do more because other debtor countries will increasingly follow this route and bargain for specific concessions of their foreign claims. It's an uncharted path."

The announcement is "an acknowledgment that it's useless to keep lending money to Third World nations just so those nations can turn the money around to the banks in the form of interest payments," said Representative Charles E. Schumer, a Democrat of New York.

Currency Rates

Table of currency rates for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Tokyo, Zurich, etc.

Table of other dollar values for various currencies like Argentine, Australian, Austrian, Canadian, etc.

Table of forward rates for various currencies and time periods.

Table of interest rates for various currencies and terms.

Table of key money rates for various currencies.

Table of Asian dollar deposits for various banks and terms.

Table of U.S. money market funds for various funds and terms.

Table of gold prices for various locations and terms.

Table of interest rates for various currencies and terms.

Factory Orders in U.S. Edge Up a Weak 0.1%

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Schlumberger advertisement text describing their services and financial performance.

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Small text at the bottom right of the page.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists top trading stocks like PS-Cel, Swift, etc.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE 4 p.m. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Shows index values for Commodities, Industrials, etc.

Thursdays NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Prev. Lists AMEX trading activity.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Close, Chg, Week, Year. Shows NASDAQ performance.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists active AMEX stocks.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bonds, Utilities, Industrials. Shows bond index movements.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Prev. Lists NYSE trading diary.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sales, \$'s. Shows odd-lot trading data.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. Shows DJ index values.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Shows S&P index performance.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Prev. Lists NASDAQ trading diary.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Shows AMEX stock index.

Large table of stock prices (A) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Yld, PE, Vol, High, Low, Close, Chg, Pct.

NYSE Ends '87 on Mixed Note

By H.J. Maidenberg. NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended narrowly mixed Thursday, finishing a record-filled year with the Dow Jones industrial average losing 11.27 points. The market was closed Friday for the New Year's holiday. The Dow's close at 1,938.83 left the index of 30 leading stocks down 60.84 points for the week and 42.88 points, or 2.26 percent, above its 1986 finish of 1,895.95. But the number of advancing issues barely outpaced declining ones, while volume rose to 170.1 million shares from 149.2 million on Wednesday. For 1987 as a whole, volume soared to an unofficial total of 47.8 billion shares from 35.7 billion in 1986. Analysts said the dollar's fall earlier Thursday to new lows against the yen and Deutsche mark was responsible for the erosion in U.S. bond prices later in the day, which pushed interest rates higher. The higher rates raised concerns about the economy's health, depressing stock prices. On the NYSE on Thursday, visitors in the crowded gallery looked down on the trading floor where the usual cheering and tossing of paper greeted the year's final closing bell. It had been a year of euphoria and hysteria, with the Dow hitting a record high of 2,722.42 on Aug. 25 and then two months later, on Oct. 19, plunging a record 508 points, or 22.6 percent, to 1,738.74. In Thursday's rather lackluster trading, the New York Stock Exchange composite index

dipped 0.29 point, to 138.23, little changed from the 138.58 at the end of 1986. Bernard Spilko, managing director of the Zurich-based Bank Julius Baer, attributed much of the weakness on Thursday to last-minute selling for tax purposes in a relatively thin market. He added that "the situation could have been a lot worse, given the record low set by the dollar, except for the fact that the Japanese stock markets were closed and those in Europe, where stocks were hit hard, closed early for the New Year's weekend. "Also acting as a brake on the market was the strength of stock-index futures during the day," Mr. Spilko said. "This encouraged program traders to sell the futures and buy the actual shares." The Standard & Poor's 500 index slipped 0.78 point, to 247.08, but was 2.03 percent above the 242.17 at the end of 1986. The day's activity was dominated by interest-rate sensitive utility issues. Utilities accounted for six of the Big Board's 10 most-active issues, led by Public Service of Colorado, which dipped 4% to 20 3/4, followed by Southwestern Bell, which rose 1/4 to 43 3/4, and Oklahoma Gas and Electric, unchanged at 29 1/4. Market analysts attributed most of the activity to the utilities to efforts by investors to capture their relatively high dividends. Despite the rise in interest rates caused by the drop in bond prices, many portfolio managers were said to be buying conservative issues, such as utilities, to provide "window dressing" for their annual reports.

Large table of stock prices (B) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Yld, PE, Vol, High, Low, Close, Chg, Pct.

Large table of stock prices (C) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Yld, PE, Vol, High, Low, Close, Chg, Pct.

Large table of stock prices (D) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Yld, PE, Vol, High, Low, Close, Chg, Pct.

Large table of stock prices (E) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Yld, PE, Vol, High, Low, Close, Chg, Pct.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, including 'DOLLAR' and 'Thursday OT' text.

Handwritten signature 'JPY ciol 150' at the bottom center of the page.

Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices and market data for NYSE.

Vertical text column on the left side of the page, likely a continuation of the market report.

Vertical text column on the left side of the page, likely a continuation of the market report.

Main table containing various market data, including stock prices, indices, and other financial metrics.

U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

Dec. 31

Grains

Table listing grain futures prices such as wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Meats

Table listing meat futures prices including pork bellies and hogs.

Livestock

Table listing livestock futures prices for cattle and hogs.

Currency Options

Table listing currency options prices for various international currencies.

Philadelphia Exchange

Table listing Philadelphia Exchange market data and prices.

Paris Commodities

Table listing Paris Commodities market data and prices.

London Commodities

Table listing London Commodities market data and prices.

London Metals

Table listing London Metals market data and prices.

Dividends

Table listing dividend information for various companies.

Spot Commodities

Table listing spot commodity prices for various goods.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table listing S&P 100 Index Options market data and prices.

DM Futures Options

Table listing DM Futures Options market data and prices.

Food

Table listing food futures prices including coffee, sugar, and cocoa.

Metals

Table listing metal futures prices for various commodities.

Stocks

Table listing stock market data and prices for various indices.

Commodity Indexes

Table listing commodity index prices and performance.

Financial

Table listing financial market data and prices.

Market Guide

Table listing market guide information and news.

Market Board of Trade

Table listing Market Board of Trade data and prices.

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Table listing Market Board of Trade data and prices.

Brazil Doubled '87 Coffee Exports

Apex France-Press RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil nearly doubled its annual coffee exports in 1987...

East Germany Considers Airbus

MUNICH — East Germany's state airline Interflug is interested in buying aircraft from Airbus Industries...

M-1 Rose \$1.2 Billion In U.S. for Latest Week

WASHINGTON — The basic measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, grew by \$1.2 billion in the week ended Dec. 21...

Thursdays AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High Low, and Close. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Dec. 31, 1987

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes sub-sections like 'Other Funds' and 'Floating-Rate Notes'.

Vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, featuring 'Thursdays OTC Prices' and other financial-related text.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Groggy Currency Faces Likelihood of Another Rocky Year

(Continued from Page 1)

concerned attack on the dollar to begin as early as next week, when dealers at commercial banks, many of whom stopped trading in mid-December, return from the holidays. According to many, the dollar could extend through the next six months. But they say the dollar's decline, which began nearly three years ago, should be over by the end of 1988.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, French franc, etc.

ue will be addressed by Congress or the White House. Although most experts are projecting an improvement in the trade deficit this year, some of them say the markets may need several months of steady improving figures to be convinced.

"It will take one shockingly good number and then months more of deficits in the \$10 billion range to convince the market," said Garrett Glass, a vice president in the foreign-exchange department at the First National Bank of Chicago.

But confidence in the dollar could be bolstered if the nation's economy continues to expand despite the slump in stock prices. After three years of decline, the dollar may also be due for a rebound, some traders point out. "It is very unusual to have a sustained movement in one direction for this long," Mr. Glass of First Chicago said.

At the close Thursday in London, the dollar slumped to 121.13 yen, from 123.38 on Wednesday, to 1.5705 DM, after 1.5940; to 1.2720 Swiss francs from 1.2895 and to 5.3200 French francs after 5.4025.

The pound also climbed against the U.S. currency, to \$1.8870 from \$1.8585. In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed lower in Frankfurt at 1.5815 DM from 1.5969 DM on Wednesday, and in Paris at 5.3400 French francs from 5.4135.

world's major central banks, which intervened in the foreign-exchange markets during 1987 in an effort to stabilize the currency. By and large, the exercise succeeded only in preventing the dollar's decline from turning into a free-fall.

"In 1987, official intervention to directly support the dollar amounted to between \$100 billion and \$140 billion, or almost all of America's current account deficit," said Mr. Taylor of Prudential-Bache. "It is quite likely there were no net private capital inflows" from overseas investors that would have bolstered the currency.

In spite of the recent G-7 communiqué, many traders and analysts wonder if the central banks will be willing to buy as many dollars in the coming year. "With the central banks be there or not?" asked Richard E. Witten, a vice president in the foreign-exchange department at Goldman, Sachs & Co. "That is the question of the year."

G-7 Currency Accord Hemmed in by Limits of Intervention

WASHINGTON — In their latest accord to support the dollar, the Group of Seven major industrial nations appear to be relying on the threat of massive central bank intervention rather than new policies to fulfill their pledge to limit the dollar's decline.

Their communiqué released on Dec. 22 outlined no new policies, but said the G-7 had "agreed to cooperate more closely on exchange markets" — a euphemism for coordinated intervention. "My reading of that is that they agreed to intervene from time to time," said Beryl W. Sprinkle, President Ronald Reagan's chief economic adviser.

However, West Germany's central bank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, said in a newspaper article on Thursday that unlimited intervention to shore up ailing currencies contained inflationary dangers.

"Central bank intervention on the currency markets, however useful and necessary it can be at times, cannot be used without limits without serious consequences for the monetary policy of creditor countries," he said in the article contributed to the Handelsblatt daily.

By selling Deutsche marks and buying dollars, for example, the Bundesbank would be increasing the domestic German money supply, a move that could prove inflationary.

A globally coordinated policy aiming for exchange rate stability must be based on a consensus about acceptable inflation rates, he wrote.

Aside from being useful and necessary, however, skillful intervention can be extremely effective. Just as Wall Street will never forget the Black Monday of October 1987, foreign exchange dealers still recall Black Friday of September 1984.

Catching the currency market completely unaware, the Bundesbank launched a lightning foray that in minutes knocked about 5 percent off the high-flying dollar's value.

Yet rarely is central bank intervention so successful. In a market where more than \$150 billion a day changes hands, the world's central banks do not have enough money to reverse a strong market trend. But, as the Bundesbank showed, a well-timed attack on a market that has moved significantly up or down can work wonders in bursting speculative bubbles.

Last year, the potency of intervention was diluted because of the glut of dollars in world markets, largely because of the huge U.S. trade deficit. Until 1987, foreign investors willingly sent the dollars back to the United States by snapping up U.S. stocks, bonds, property and other investments.

But those inflows dried up as confidence in Washington waned; central banks were forced to step into the breach. Economists estimate that central banks bought about \$130 billion last year, yet the dollar still fell sharply against other currencies.

Sometimes, former dealers at the New York Federal Reserve Bank said, U.S. intervention is not designed to move the market. Because of political agreements, Washington has felt obliged occasionally in the past few years to buy dollars. But the intervention has been half-hearted, dealers said, because the Reagan administration has not been genuinely committed to propping up the currency.

In these instances, the New York Fed, acting for the entire Federal Reserve system, may quietly inform one or two banks that it will be buying dollars from them throughout the day. Because these banks know what the Fed plans to do, the impact of the intervention is muted.

Bank of Japan Intervention Put At \$37 Billion

By Janet Battaile

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan bought as much as \$37 billion in 1987 in efforts to prop up the U.S. currency, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun newspaper reported on Friday.

The Mainichi Shimbun newspaper put the intervention lower, at \$32 billion. A central bank spokesman was not available for comment.

The Nihon Keizai quoted a central bank source as saying: "We have run out of monetary and financial policy strategies to stop the dropping dollar."

The dollar has fallen by 50 percent against the yen since the September 1985 agreement among the Group of Five industrialized nations to weaken the currency.

The stock market plunge in October took the steam out of the protectionist engine, as the specter of 1929 revived fears of an international trade war, like the one that played a crucial part in bringing on the Great Depression.

At the same time, the decline in the value of the dollar is making imports more expensive and U.S. exports more competitive on world markets. And Japan and West Germany, under heavy pressure from the United States, have taken steps to stimulate their economies to build demand for U.S. goods.

Nonetheless, the deficit remains at record levels. The merchandise trade deficit widened to \$17.6 billion in October, from \$14.08 billion in September.

If the economy shrugs off the market collapse, as some economic signs have suggested, the push for trade restraints could be revived next year. If so, Mr. Gephardt could ride the protectionist wave to new prominence.

The six-term congressman, whose constituents include farmers and people who work in industries hit hard by imports, such as footwear and automobiles, has been active in trade matters since he was first elected in 1976.

Mr. Gephardt, 46, is also known on Capitol Hill as a man with a keen instinct for emerging issues. He was sensitive to the theme of competitiveness, for instance, long before it became a fashionable notion in the trade debate.

From a political standpoint, Mr. Gephardt's trade position enabled him to distinguish himself from Gary Hart, whom he viewed as his chief competitor for the presidential nomination.

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NEWSMAKERS: 5 Who Helped Shape '87 Events

Gephardt Made Trade Protection An Election Issue

By Janet Battaile

NEW YORK — Early last year, as record trade deficits fueled the drive for trade protectionism in Congress, the name of Representative Richard A. Gephardt became almost synonymous with the issue.

His proposal, which became known as the Gephardt amendment, put the Missouri Democrat, a candidate for the 1988 presidential nomination, at the center of an intense rivalry among lawmakers, businesses and labor leaders, not to mention the presidential aspirants.

The amendment would authorize stiff selective tariffs and other barriers against imports from countries that refuse to open their their domestic markets to U.S. goods while selling large amounts of products in the United States.

These days, however, Mr. Gephardt speaks out much less often, and less vocally, about his amendment.

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Richard A. Gephardt

CANON: Tweaking IBM

(Continued from first finance page)

lished a reputation for building some of the industry's most advanced and reliable machines.

Mr. Canon, who is in his early 40s, is hardly a gregarious Silicon Valley entrepreneur. He was so quiet and unassuming talking before groups of people that his venture capitalist, Benjamin M. Rosen, now Compaq's chairman, dragged him to a speech just before the company went public.

But success has loosened him up, and in the last year Mr. Canon has warmed to the task of tweaking IBM.

It started with Compaq's portable computers, whose success IBM has never been able to match. The war heated up in late 1986 with the introduction of the Compaq 386, the first personal computer to use the super-fast Intel 80386 microprocessor.

The company has always thrived by offering slightly more features or more flexibility than IBM at a comparable price.

So far, the bet has paid off. Mr. Canon predicts growth of 20 percent to 30 percent next year.

VAGELOS: Merck Chief Lauded

(Continued from first finance page)

Administration for a second blood pressure drug, which it calls Prinivil. And Mevacor, the company's new anti-cholesterol drug, is selling "ahead of our projections," Dr. VageLOS said.

Dr. VageLOS said another highlight of 1987 was developing Ivermectin, which he called "an incredible drug." One tablet taken once a year, he said, "controls a parasitic illness that causes blindness in hundreds of thousands of people every year in Africa."

Merck is donating the drug, which it calls Mectizan, to public health services in African countries. "It was the only way we could be sure people who needed it will get the drug," Dr. VageLOS said.

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Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Includes a list of various stocks and their prices.

Large table of stock prices under the heading 'Thursday's OTC Prices'. Columns include stock symbols, prices, and changes.

Table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M. CLOS, Net Chg.

Table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M. CLOS, Net Chg.

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AGI for Terminals

AGI for Terminals

AGI for Terminals

AGI for Terminals

AGI for Terminals

AGI for Terminals

AGI for Terminals

ACROSS

1 Censure
7 Record holder
13 Actor Carroll
18 Here
20 Kind of power
22 — del mar (arrow crab)
23 Ark gala?
26 Iofurated
27 — en point.
28 Hartbeests
29 Salty sauce
30 Set of three
31 Declivity
33 Author of "One World or None"
34 Peanut, to Pedro
35 Only speed demon
36 Investigative object
37 W.W. II Greek underground
39 Stored the stores
41 Most like Babar
43 Borecole
44 Biblical verb endings
45 Had a wordy wrangle
48 Extol
50 "— be true... Herbert

ACROSS

53 Condiment containers
54 "— poor Nelly starve": Charles II
56 Seven-candles holder
59 French trace
60 A first name in fashion
61 Frigga's spouse
63 Angel's delight
64 Bank abbr.
65 Canine at a Portuguese conflagration?
70 Building wing
71 Penultimate Greek letter
72 Episcopes
73 About
74 Hamstrung
76 Contiguous
79 Bed adjunct
81 Elizabethan court dance
82 Way in or out
84 Tone: Comb. form
85 Man before the mast
86 Patron of Roman husbandmen
87 Hebrew letter: Var.

ACROSS

89 Coveted collections
91 — seed (deteriorated)
93 Alter course
94 First site of the Olympic Games
95 It's the word
98 A King
99 Strawberry's patch
101 Complained
104 Capital of Yemen Arab Republic
105 Wire measurement
106 Appropriate forcibly
107 What Polly Flinders was warming
108 Arch predecessor
109 Yugoslav educator?
114 Mountain nymph
115 Salary
116 Kind of service at Easter
117 Where Tacloban is
118 Gins
119 Cures by smoking: Scot.

Capital Gains By Elaine D. Schorr

PEANUTS

IN CASE YOU'RE INTERESTED, THIS IS NOW 1988.
WHO CARES? I'M TOO YOUNG TO WORRY ABOUT WHAT YEAR IT IS!
THE SUN COMES UP... THE SUN GOES DOWN... WHO CARES?
WELL, ANYWAY, I JUST THOUGHT YOU'D LIKE TO KNOW THAT IT'S 1988.
WHAT HAPPENED TO 1934?

BLONDIE

OUR RELATIONSHIP IS FOUNDED ON HONESTY.
THANK YOU FOR HAVING LIES.
IT WAS A PLEASURE.
I'M AT THE AGE NOW WHEN I LOOK FORWARD TO A DULL EVENING.
SO MUCH FOR HONESTY!

BEEBLE BAILEY

HOW MANY BONES HAVE YOU BROKEN IN YOUR LIFE?
LESSEE... IN '82 I BROKE MY...
I DON'T MEAN YOUR BONES... I MEAN OTHER PEOPLE'S.

ANDY CAPP

ANDY!!
TCH! WHAT NON-P THAT WOMAN ALWAYS TRYING TO FIND A JOB FOR ME TO DO!
I'M JUST POPPING OVER FOR RACING PAPER, FLO ON FOR TEN MINUTES.
I DON'T MEAN YOUR BONES... I MEAN OTHER PEOPLE'S.

WIZARD OF ID

WHO'S THE CLOWN THAT KEPT ASKING THE EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS?
MULLING FROM THE CHRONICLE.
MAKE SURE HE SITS IN ROW 25 FROM NOW ON.
WE ONLY HAVE 24 ROWS LEFT.
MAKE THAT ROW 26.

REX MORGAN

NO, I'VE NEVER BEEN TO A SYMPHONY PROFESSOR... AND I'D LOVE TO GO WITH YOU ON SATURDAY.
GOOD! DR. MORGAN AND HIS CAT WILL BE JOINING US TILL CALL YOU ABOUT DETAILS TOMORROW!
HEY, IN ADDITION TO EVERYTHING ELSE, YOU'RE GONNA GET CULTURED, TOO! WHY DIDN'T YOU TELL WINGATE YOU HAVE A GIRL-FRIEND VISITING? AND YOU'D LIKE TO GO SWIMMING IN HIS POOL...
WHILE HE PLAYS LIFE GUARD!

DOWN

1 Flattens on impact
2 Crow and Fox
3 Cutting comeback
4 Actor John from Baltimore
5 Hew
6 Compass pt.
7 Anglo-Saxon lawsuit
8 Jerry West was one
9 Saharan region
10 Bambi's aunt
11 Notably effective

DOWN

12 Gave sanction to
13 Sitting formations
14 Memorable time
15 Polish buck rider?
16 Chans
17 Title for a noble Moslem
19 Braided
21 "American Gigolo" star
24 French weights
25 Refusals

DOWN

31 Opera's Emma
32 Chinese croaker cookout?
34 Words to live by
36 OPEC, e.g.
38 Composer Edouard
40 Lilliums
48 Lowell's beau
41 Weight allowance
42 A. Conan Doyle's "World"

DOWN

45 Handwriting
46 Press, in Palma
47 Tex. music center?
49 Sun disk for
50 Drive back
51 Surrounded by
52 Unhitching post
54 Uvula
55 Flux
57 Francis from Boston
58 Tenant

DOWN

62 Does, e.g.
66 Berlin's "Say it — So"
67 Bristol
68 — ihin air
69 Looks daggers
75 Rara —
77 Bridge expert
78 Formerly
80 Fleuret's relative
81 Showing fear
82 Raugh hares
85 Harasses

DOWN

86 Tartuffe's creator
88 "And the wild cataract — glory!"
89 Tennyson
90 Orive back
91 Frolic
92 Greek peak
95 Johnny of song
96 Disquiet
97 Hôtel de ville hijwigs

DOWN

100 Hulls of Yorkshire berries
102 In accord
103 Sylvan area
104 Holy, at Lourdes
106 Heraldic anagram for rude
108 Star facet
110 Channel
111 I.R.S. employee
112 L.R.J. beagle
113 A cont.

CHILE: Death in the South

By Jacobo Timerman. Translated from the Spanish by Robert Cox. 134 pages. \$15.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

JACOBO TIMERMAN'S "Chile: Death in the South" is in part a wrenching portrait of the South American country's suffering under the military dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet.

It tells of the torture, rape and murder inflicted on the citizenry as a matter of state policy. It tells of the imprisoned and "disappeared," and of the wives and children who wait in silent suffering for official confirmation of their losses.

It tells of Victor Jara, Chile's great singer-composer, who, when held in the national stadium after the fall of Allende, began to sing the anthem of Popular Unity, Allende's party, to raise the morale of the other prisoners. "Timerman laments: 'It was an act of heroism and of suicide. The military guards smashed his hands, those hands that had so often held a guitar, before they murdered him.'"

BOOKS

Most poignantly, it tells of the psychological demoralization effected by the Pinochet regime — the "sensation of vulnerability," the "state of alert," the feeling of "individual impotence," and the altered "sense of reality" induced by the sustained threat of state violence. It is a concentration-camp psychology, and Timerman invokes the analysis of Bruno M. Bettelheim, author of the classic article "Individual and Mass Behavior in Extreme Situations," to detail the particulars.

Indeed in several respects Timerman compares Pinochet with Hitler, an analogy that is undercut somewhat when later in the book he reveals: "I have attempted to console Chileans by telling them that in Argentina it was much more terrible. In Argentina, some twenty thousand vanished out of a population of 32 million; in Chile, there are seven hundred missing out of 11 million." Does this mean that Argentina under military rule was worse than Nazi Germany? But then Timerman in his writing has often betrayed a weakness for hyperbole. And, as he says, "the pain caused by the wound of a disappearance cannot be measured in numbers."

The solution he proposes to the Chilean dilemma will not come as a surprise to readers of his previous books, "Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number," about his being arrested and tortured by Argentine military authorities, and "The Longest War: Israel in Lebanon," which condemned the violence of Menachem Begin's government and called for a peaceful reconciliation between Jews and Palestinians.

Citing the example of the Spanish Socialist Party in the late days of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Timerman calls for Chileans to forget about bringing the Pinochet regime to an end and "to find a road to democracy within an anti-democratic context."

How precisely this is to work out, he cannot, of course, explain. Perhaps because he grew up in neighboring Argentina and practiced as a journalist there, he seems to speak with more authority in this book than he did in the one on Israel. The only troubling note was the author's lack of documentation for his pronouncements and observations. And this is resolved more or less by his use of "Testimony" at the end of each chapter.

At first the sources of these passages are various victims of the Pinochet regime — the tortured, the exiled and the dead. But the final chapter's testimony begins: "My name is Jacobo Timerman. I am visiting Chile after an absence of fifteen years, and from my window in the Hotel Carrera I have a clear view of the Palacio de la Moneda, which is barely 100 yards away. . . . The last two people I saw before I left back then both died in La Moneda, on September 11, 1973, the day of the military coup. They were President Salvador Allende and my friend the journalist Augusto Olivares."

The sense this testimony leaves us with is that if Timerman is somewhat wishful in thinking that Chile can pass through the eye of the needle that separates violence on the left from violence on the right, his analysis is a good deal more subtle than the usual binary, superpower thinking. And his experiences on the South American continent have clearly earned him the right to feel the way he does.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

DENNIS THE MENACE

"LET'S GO UP TO THE TOY DEPARTMENT SO I CAN SEE ALL THE STUFF I DIDN'T GET FOR CHRISTMAS!"

WEATHER

Area	High	Low	Forecast
Algeria	15	7	bc
Amsterdam	15	9	bc
Atlanta	15	9	bc
Bombay	28	22	bc
Buenos Aires	15	9	bc
Calcutta	28	22	bc
Cairo	15	9	bc
London	15	9	bc
Madras	28	22	bc
Mexico	15	9	bc
Moscow	15	9	bc
New York	15	9	bc
Paris	15	9	bc
Rangoon	28	22	bc
San Francisco	15	9	bc
Singapore	28	22	bc
Tokyo	15	9	bc

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse. Closing prices in local currencies, Dec. 31.

Market	Index	Change
London	2,625.25	+1.75
Paris	1,173.25	+1.75
Frankfurt	1,173.25	+1.75
Amsterdam	1,173.25	+1.75
Brussels	1,173.25	+1.75
Stockholm	1,173.25	+1.75
Copenhagen	1,173.25	+1.75
Helsinki	1,173.25	+1.75
Singapore	1,173.25	+1.75
Bangkok	1,173.25	+1.75
Manila	1,173.25	+1.75
Calcutta	1,173.25	+1.75
Madras	1,173.25	+1.75
Bombay	1,173.25	+1.75
Delhi	1,173.25	+1.75
Colombo	1,173.25	+1.75
Jaipur	1,173.25	+1.75
Patna	1,173.25	+1.75
Ranchi	1,173.25	+1.75
Varanasi	1,173.25	+1.75
Bhubaneswar	1,173.25	+1.75
Cuttack	1,173.25	+1.75
Bhopal	1,173.25	+1.75
Indore	1,173.25	+1.75
Ujjain	1,173.25	+1.75
Surat	1,173.25	+1.75
Vadodra	1,173.25	+1.75
Rajkot	1,173.25	+1.75
Baroda	1,173.25	+1.75
Navsari	1,173.25	+1.75
Porbandar	1,173.25	+1.75
Wardha	1,173.25	+1.75
Amalner	1,173.25	+1.75
Deolali	1,173.25	+1.75
Chandrapur	1,173.25	+1.75
Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan	1,173.25	+1.75
Chhatrapati Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Pratishthan	1,173.25	+1.75
Chhatrapati Sambhaji Pratishthan	1,173.25	+1.75
Chhatrapati Rajawade Pratishthan	1,173.25	+1.75
Chhatrapati Sambhaji Pratishthan	1,173.25	+1.75
Chhatrapati Sambhaji Pratishthan	1,173.25	+1.75

U.K. Pension Funds Buying Shares

But After the Collapse, Managers Remain Cautious

LONDON — British pension funds, the biggest sector of institutional investors here with some £700 billion (\$375 billion) in assets, are back buying shares despite the uncertainty in world stock markets since prices plunged in October.

The funds' buying is concentrated on the British stock market, where they have about 57 percent of their assets invested. In recent interviews, fund managers said they thought British shares were undervalued.

The largest funds said they were buying shares selectively, but some are being more cautious than others.

"We call it rainy day buying," said David Prosser, chief executive at CIN Management, which manages £3.3 billion of assets for the two pension funds of state-owned British Coal.

CIN was buying shares on October 20, the day after the worldwide market collapse on "Black Monday," and since then has spent £280 million, mainly in the British stock market.

It quickly devised a new investment plan to buy shares every time it saw the market falling, using up some of its £340 million in cash.

The Electricity Supply Pension Scheme, with £6 billion in assets, is taking a more reserved view.

"Being one of the larger pension funds we are shall we say, holding the line," said its chief executive, Michael Cannan. "We have not been sellers but we are selective buyers."

Mr. Cannan said the stock collapse had not affected his fund's investment strategy. "After Oc-

Markets Closed

The stock markets in Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Helsinki, Madrid, Singapore, Stockholm, Tokyo and Zurich were closed Thursday for the holidays.

N.B.: not traded; N.A.: not available; not ex-dividend.

Market	Index	Change
London	2,625.25	+1.75
Paris	1,173.25	+1.75
Frankfurt	1,173.25	+1.75
Amsterdam	1,173.25	+1.75
Brussels	1,173.25	+1.75
Stockholm	1,173.25	+1.75
Copenhagen	1,173.25	+1.75
Helsinki	1,173.25	+1.75
Singapore	1,173.25	+1.75
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Bhubaneswar	1,173.25	+1.75
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Bhopal	1,173.25	+1.75
Indore	1,173.25	+1.75
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Surat	1,173.25	+1.75
Vadodra	1,173.25	+1.75
Rajkot	1,173.25	+1.75
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Chhatrapati Rajawade Pratishthan	1,173.25	+1.75
Chhatrapati Sambhaji Pratishthan	1,173.25	+1.75
Chhatrapati Sambhaji Pratishthan	1,173.25	+1.75

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Rain. Temp. 7-14. LONDON: NEW: Temp. 11-14. MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 10-18. NEW YORK: Partly. Temp. 4-12. PARIS: Partly. Temp. 11-15. ROME: Partly. Temp. 14-17. TEL AVIV: Partly. Temp. 18-24. TOKYO: Partly. Temp. 14-17. HONG KONG: Partly. Temp. 14-17. SINGAPORE: Partly. Temp. 21-25. SYDNEY: Partly. Temp. 12-15. AUCKLAND: Partly. Temp. 12-15.

PARIS

Market	Index	Change
London	2,625.25	+1.75
Paris	1,173.25	+1.75
Frankfurt	1,173.25	+1.75
Amsterdam	1,173.25	+1.75
Brussels	1,173.25	+1.75
Stockholm	1,173.25	+1.75
Copenhagen	1,173.25	+1.75
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Chhatrapati Sambhaji Pratishthan	1,173.25	+1.75
Chhatrapati Sambhaji Pratishthan	1,173.25	+1.75

And Aba...
1988 Cup
SPORT
Madras...
Team Canada W...
SCOREBO

SPORTS

Bond Abandons Hope Of '88 Cup Challenge

PERTH, Australia — Alan Bond, the millionaire who provided the financial muscle for Australia's America's Cup victory in 1983, will not challenge for the trophy in 1988, a spokesman for his syndicate said Friday. John Longley, general manager for Bond's syndicate, said working on its super-maxi yacht, Waikiki Maids, would cease immediately. Bond has contested the last five America's Cup series. The decision not to proceed with the 1988 challenge was virtually a fait accompli in light of the recent decision by the defending San Diego Yacht Club not to accept any challenges apart from the one received last July from Michael Fay of New Zealand. The San Diego club acted after the New York State Supreme Court, late in November, ordered it to meet Fay's challenge or forfeit the Cup. Last week, Bond and his syndicate gave the San Diego Yacht Club 30 days in which to reverse its decision, arguing that construction of a super-maxi yacht would be completed almost at once for the race to be completed in time for the races. They were notified Thursday by the California club, which is backed by Dennis Conner's Sail America syndicate, that the decision to defend only against New Zealand would stand. Longley, Bond's syndicate manager, said the decision not to proceed was disappointing, particularly given Bond's involvement in previous challenges. He said the Bond syndicate had spent more than \$1 million on its scrapped challenge. Bond's withdrawal from this year's competition signals there will be no challenger series, Fay said in Auckland. Fay, who has criticized the San Diego Yacht Club's stance, said, "It looks as though even pressure from Bondy can't force San Diego to change its mind." "San Diego has been incredibly two-faced," Fay added. "It is private, in public and in court it has said the Kiwis are trying to cut other countries out of the competition. "But it looks as they still have their minds on the 1991 (12-meter) challenge and just want to get this one out of the way. They obviously think they'll have a better chance of retaining the Cup if there is no challenger series." Fay's boat, 90 feet long at the waterline—about twice the size of a 12-meter—is due to be completed in late March and will arrive in San Diego in June for pre-race practice. The racing is due to start in late September.



Nebraska's Dana Brinson broke a punt return for a touchdown in the first quarter of the Fiesta Bowl. But Florida State won, 31-28.

Florida State Edges Nebraska; Texas A&M Clouts Notre Dame

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TEMPE, Arizona — Danny McManus passed for a Fiesta Bowl record 375 yards and hit Ronald Lewis with a 15-yard scoring strike with 3:07 left, giving Florida State a 31-28 victory over Nebraska on Friday. The game had been billed as a runner-up bowl to the Orange Bowl, where Miami and Oklahoma were meeting late Friday for college football's national championship. Florida State, which lost only to Miami, ended the season 11-1. Nebraska, which had lost to Oklahoma, ended 10-2. In other bowl games Friday, Texas A&M downed Notre Dame, in the Cotton Bowl, and Clemson defeated Penn State in the Florida Citrus Bowl. Syracuse also played Auburn in the Sugar Bowl and Michigan State went up against Southern California in the Rose Bowl. On Thursday, Louisiana State won the Gator Bowl over South Carolina to end the Tigers' best season in 26 years, and Texas upset Pittsburgh in the Bluebonnet Bowl. In games late Wednesday, Iowa edged Wyoming in the Holiday Bowl and Arizona State stopped Air Force in the Freedom Bowl. In Tempe, the Seminoles drove 97 yards in 11 plays after Eric Hayes recovered a fumble by Cornhusker reserve running back Tyrone Knox at the Florida State 3. Knox's 4-yard run with 40 seconds left in the third quarter had given Nebraska a 28-24 lead. The Cornhuskers' final drive ended at their own 39 with Florida State taking over on downs and running out the final 1:19. McManus wound up with 375 passing yards in 51 attempts —

both Fiesta Bowl records. He had 28 completions and three touchdown passes with one interception. The Seminoles took a 24-21 lead on a 32-yard field goal by Derek Schmidt as the NCAA's all-time leading scorer — with 7,499 remaining in the third quarter. Nebraska quarterback Steve Taylor's 2-yard sneak 3:52 earlier had forged a 21-21 tie. Florida State, down 14-0 after the first quarter, rallied to take a 21-14 halftime lead behind the passing of McManus. Texas A&M 35, Notre Dame 10: In Dallas, cornerback Alex Morris's interception triggered Texas A&M's two-touchdown blitz late in the first half. Tim Brown, Notre Dame's flanker and Heisman Trophy winner, didn't catch a pass in the second half. After a kickoff in the fourth quarter, he ran across the field and tackled an Aggie reserve player, and Notre Dame was penalized 15 yards. Notre Dame, 8-4, led 10-3 and was about to widen the margin when Morris intercepted Terry Andrysiak in the Aggie's end zone on a one-handed catch. Texas A&M, the Southwest Conference champions at 10-2, drove 80 yards for the tying score. Halfback Darren Lewis threw a 24-yard scoring pass to a wide-open Tony Thompson to tie the game with 1:42 to play in the half. On the Irish's next play, Tony Jones recovered Brian Banks' fumble at the Notre Dame 21. Four plays later, A&M's Larry Horton scored on a two-yard run with 26 seconds left. Wally Hartley scored a two-point conversion run to give A&M an 18-10 lead at the half. Brown's 17-yard first-period scoring pass from Andrysiak gave Notre Dame a 7-0 lead and the teams traded field goals before A&M's late first half explosion. The Aggie's game into a rout in the second half. Clemson 35, Penn State 10: In Orlando, Florida, Tracy Johnson ran for three touchdowns to send Clemson over Penn State, last year's national champion. Johnson scored on runs of 7, 6 and 1 yards for the Tigers, 10-2. Penn State, 8-4, scored on a 39-yard pass from Matt Knizer to Mike Alexander and a 27-yard field goal by Eric Elze. Louisiana State 30, South Carolina 13: In Jacksonville, Florida, Wendell Davis caught nine passes for 132 yards and three touchdowns for LSU in the Gator Bowl. The Tigers, runners-up in the Southeastern Conference, improved to 10-1-1, their first 10-victory season since 1961. LSU had not won a bowl game in four previous attempts this decade. South Carolina finished the season 8-4. Texas 32, Pittsburgh 27: In Houston, Brett Stafford threw for a Bluebonnet Bowl-record 368 yards and three touchdowns, and Tony Jones scored twice and set a receiving record in the Longhorns' first bowl victory in five appearances since 1982. Stafford completed 20 of 34 passes and was intercepted once. The Old Bluebonnet Bowl mark of 303 yards was set by Mark Herrmann of Purdue in 1979. Jones caught the TD passes of 77 and 60 yards in the first period and finished with 242 yards on 8 catches, breaking the record of 163 yards set by James Ingram of Baylor in 1963. Iowa 20, Wyoming 19: In San Diego, David Hudson ran for the winning touchdown with 7:33 to play and Merton Hanks blocked a last-minute field goal attempt to give Iowa its Holiday Bowl victory. Iowa, of the Big Ten, scored twice in the final quarter to rally for the victory over the Western Athletic Conference champs. Anthony Wright returned an interception 33 yards for the other Iowa TD. Both teams ended the season 10-3. Arizona State 33, Air Force 28: In Anaheim, Daniel Ford threw for 272 yards and Darryl Harris rushed for 93 yards and one touchdown in ASU's Freedom Bowl triumph. ASU's 24-point second quarter erased the Falcons' early 7-0 lead. Channing Williams scored from the 2, Harris stormed in 3:47 later and Alan Zendejas kicked a 36-yard field goal to make it 17-7. After Air Force closed within 17-14, Ford hit Aaron Cox for a 61-yard score. (AP, UPI)

Saints' Jim Mora Is Chosen Outstanding Coach in NFL

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Jim Mora, who coached the New Orleans Saints to their first winning season and first playoff berth ever, has been named the National Football League's coach of the year by The Associated Press. Also on Thursday, United Press International named Mora coach of the year in the league's National Football Conference. The Saints finished 12-3 for the second-best record in the league. Mora, who won two of the USFL's three championships as coach of the Philadelphia-Baltimore Stars, took over the Saints last year after having his choice of all four head coaching positions vacant that year. He chose New Orleans largely because of its new general manager, Jim Finks. After going 7-9 last season, New Orleans won its last nine regular-season games this year, and will host the NFC wild-card game Sunday. The Saints would have won any other division in the league with their record, but they played in the NFC West, where San Francisco finished with an NFL-best mark of 13-2. Mora has earned a reputation as a no-nonsense coach. "Coach Mora lays down the rules and they're the same way for everybody," said Dave Wilson, the back-up quarterback. "There are no favorites at all." He also runs a no-nonsense team, based on a strong defense and a running attack keyed to second-year man Rueben Mayes. "He's just a damned good person who happens to be a football coach," Finks said. "He's organized, he's consistent, he's intelligent. He doesn't operate with two sets of rules but that doesn't mean he's inflexible." Mora himself is more modest. "It's a reflection of the organization," he said. "No one person does something like that." (AP, UPI)



John Cooper, Arizona State's coach, is honored in celebration of the Sun Devils' victory over Air Force in the Freedom Bowl. Twelve hours later, Cooper was named coach at Ohio State.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Ecuadorians Dominate São Paulo Race SAO PAULO (AP) — Rolando Vera of Ecuador won the men's competition in the New Year's Eve footrace here for the second year in a row. His compatriot Martha Tenorio won the women's competition. Close to 8,000 athletes from Brazil and 30 other countries ran the 8 miles (13 kilometers) along the skyscraper-lined boulevards and through the narrow, winding streets of the city's downtown. Vera, 22 years old, finished in 39:02 minutes. Next were Mexico's Celso Cerón Bizarro and Brazil's João Alves de Souza. Tenorio, 20, was clocked at 46:27, followed by Brazil's Angélica de Almeida and Mexico's María del Carmen Diaz.

70 Cowboys, Redskins Fined in Bowl IRVING, Texas (AP) — The NFL has levied a total of about \$30,000 in fines on as many as 70 players from the Dallas Cowboys and Washington Redskins for their part in a brawl late in their game Dec. 13. The incident involved Dallas quarterback Danny White and lineman Daryle Smith, and Washington defenders Dexter Manley and Neal Olkewicz. Manley and their teammates Markus Koch and Steve Hamilton were fined \$300, as was Cowboy wide receiver Mike Renfro. White was fined \$400. Another 30 to 35 players from each team were fined \$400 each for running on the field when the fight began.

This, Most Assuredly, Was Not Cricket NEW DELHI (AFP) — An angry cricket player hit an umpire over the head during a game, fatally injuring him, the Press Trust of India reported Thursday. The player disputed a decision by Uday Vasant Pimple and smashed him over the head with a wooden stump from one of the wickets during a match at Nagpur, central India, last Sunday. PTTI stopped police as saying. The player was not identified. Pimple, 20, was admitted to a hospital with serious head injuries and died there. Police were looking for the player, the agency said.

Team Canada Wins Davos Tourney DAVOS, Switzerland (AP) — A Team Canada squad edged Soviet air force team Kriilya of Moscow 4-3 after a penalty shootout to win the final Thursday of the 61st Spengler Cup Hockey Tournament. Regular time ended with the score 3-3. The Canadians had won the tournament last year but the team's latest edition had included more young and less-known players, which made Kriilya the pre-tournament favorite. Tim Burattet scored twice for the Canadians.

Waldheim Conservative newspaper editor Kurt Waldheim was named as long as he had not made any declarations of interest. Waldheim is that Mr. Waldheim's study for the former president of an even greater role in the war was denied any wrongdoings.

5 for Treason Yemen has executed five government officials for treason and sabotage. The officials were found guilty within the ruling National Front fighting coalition.

Dissidents Five have partially withdrawn from an investigative journalism, led by a group of dissidents. The group of dissidents is following the lead of the former state security

nds' in Korea Woo, trying to prevent a nuclear war, vowed Friday to

loves by Mr. Roh who defeated opposition on that Mr. Roh used special legislative powers of the 1980 regime government troops and

lgarian ski resort viable. A spokesman for the explosion occurred at three persons were hospitalized. Her train at the 2 persons. The police

outhwest of Pan de Azúcar police said from the of fast-moving vehicles. The streets on Friday

U.S. Coast Guard cutter River in Panama, an becoming damaged in the area dropped in gusting up to 30 mph.

im Airports Friday in Britain to prevent an intended to prevent 7s. will not be allowed to use. The airlines, including Ethiopian Airlines, have to be reformed.

ns of as long as a person aircraft within a zone. operators who flew to its do not authorize.

abuse's four flights to airport in West Germany. red to London. The British for an exemption.

y Smoking banned smoking on Friday. After the London persons. the city's streets covered by the

ced O'Hare International ome the world's busiest official said in West Germany and landings per day.

lights. free public transportation. other towns in an area. free forests. ally Soviet-style. saying that the

oked of more

Paging the Sports Fanatic Is a Serious Business

The Associated Press NEW YORK — When a sports addict's spouse demands an evening at a restaurant or a show instead of in a stadium or in front of the television, that's when The Sports Page can be something more than a gadget. "It's a marriage question," said Mark Gintis, one of the two inventors of the hand-held sports tracker. Gintis and Bill Nelson, two 37-year-old former college roommates, are the brains behind Beeper Plus Inc. The service provides such instant information as weather conditions, point spreads and five-minute updates on U.S. professional and college sports. The Sports Page is a 4-ounce (112-gram) device that disseminates scores of scores and odds of updates from around the United States. It looks, and sounds, like the average paging device. But on it, scores are automatically fed by computer to satellite to a two-line screen on the device. When one of two buttons on the front is depressed, the information ap-

He and Gintis, who spent \$500,000 setting up the nationwide system, have sold several hundred of the devices at \$286 each, which includes a desk-top recharger. The basic subscription rate to keep the updates coming costs \$45 a month. Nelson and Gintis estimate that about 30 percent of the buyers are serious gamblers; others are like regular guys, albeit sports-crazed ones, like Harvey Brodsky, a salesman who lives in Manhattan. "For a sports fan like me, I love it. It's the greatest," said Brodsky, 47, who turned to the beeper after his wife vetoed a satellite dish for the television. "It's a great toy. And when you wear it with a suit, everybody thinks you're a doctor." Brodsky's ravens don't surprise Gintis, a Floridian who is not a sports fan but who provided the technological input. "Of customers who have had our product more than 30 days," he said, "we've had five people bring it back. People who love it absolutely love it."

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for NBA Standings (Eastern, Western, Pacific, Central, Midwest) and NHL Standings (Wales, Adams, Campbell). Includes team names, wins, losses, and points.

Basketball

Table with columns for Pacific Division, Central Division, Midwest Division, and Wednesday's Results. Includes team names and scores.

European Soccer

Table with columns for English First Division, U.S. College Results, and Wednesday's Scores. Includes team names and scores.

Hockey

Table with columns for Wednesday's Results and Thursday's Results. Includes team names and scores.

Football

Table with columns for College Bowl Games, Thursday's Results, and Friday's Results. Includes team names and scores.

Transition

BASEBALL American League MINNESOTA—Agreed to terms with Juan Benavente, pitcher, on a two-year contract for \$1.25 million. NATIONAL LEAGUE SAN FRANCISCO—Named Rafael Lora-Lopez hitting instructor for the organization. NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION GOLDEN STATE—Named Dan Nelson general manager. WAVED NOE BLACKWELL, guard. INDIANA—Placed Scott Skiles, guard, on the injured list. MILWAUKEE—Announced that they re-evaluated second-round draft choice in 1988 from the Golden State Warriors as compensation for releasing former Bucks coach Dan Nelson from a "no-trade" clause in his contract. SAN ANTONIO—Activated Jay Simundwa, guard. WASHINGTON—Waved Steve Carter, guard. COLLEGE KANSAS—Named Glenn Henson football coach and signed him to a five-year contract. MARSHALL—Named Judy Southern interim athletic director.

The Czechoslovak Tennis Player Mandlikova Becomes an Australian

SYDNEY — Hana Mandlikova became an Australian on Friday and said she would play tennis for her native Czechoslovakia again, despite being named to its 1988 Olympics and Federation Cup teams. Mandlikova, 25, the world's No. 5 ranked player, took the oath of citizenship in Sydney. She later flew to Brisbane where, at a news conference, she acknowledged she was angered at Czechoslovakia's decision to name her to the 1988 Federation Cup team. "I was a little bit upset about that because I think if you're named for the Federation Cup you should at least be asked," Mandlikova said. "But there's no way I'll play." Asked if she would consider playing for her native country again, she said, "no, I won't play." Helena Sukova, a Czechoslovak player, told reporters earlier that Mandlikova had been named to the country's 1988 Olympic team. It was not clear when Mandlikova would be eligible to play for the Australian national team. Normally there is a three-year waiting period after becoming a citizen, but Australia could appeal the rule.

The NFL Decides It's Time to Give Credit to the Fans

NEW YORK — Citibank and the National Football League have teamed up on a program that will provide fans with Visa credit cards emblazoned with their favorite team's emblem and colors. The program covers 27 teams. The New York Giants already have a similar agreement with another bank, First Fidelity in New Jersey. Introduction of the cards began three weeks ago. Details were confirmed this week. Cardholders will be able to obtain some NFL merchandise for free and obtain a 20 percent discount on purchases of other football-related items. The NFL will get a percentage of the card fees and interest payments on sales generated with the cards, on sales generated with the cards, said Brian Higgins, marketing manager for NFL Properties Inc., the agent for NFL. Higgins said the league's licensing and marketing arm. He said at least 5 percent of the sales generated by the cards will be donated to NFL charities. The Citibank-NFL Visa card is the latest of the "affinity cards" or Under these arrangements, an organization such as a college alumni group, a professional owners group, a religious organization or activist group teams with a bank to sponsor a credit card that bears the group's



BLOCKED — Kenenly's Rob Lock, right, had his shot rejected by Vanderbilt's Will Perdue, but the No. 2 Wildcats won the game, 81-74, Thursday in Lexington, Kentucky. They are 8-0. It was Coach Eddie Sutton's 400th career triumph.

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POSTCARD

A Movie Set in Texas

By Wilborn Hampton
New York Times Service

WAXAHACHIE, Texas—The Plaza Theater on South Main Street, across from the county courthouse, is closed, but the demise of Waxahachie's only movie house is not just another statistic in the war of the videocassette against motion pictures in rural America. This northeast Texas town boasts perhaps an even larger percentage of between-times actors among its 17,600 citizens than Hollywood.

In the 20 years since Robert Benton returned to his hometown to shoot "Bonnie and Clyde," Waxahachie and its environs have been the setting of two dozen feature-length films and hundreds of television shows. In the last four years, three movies made here have won major Academy Awards.

The town itself is one of those dusty little county seats that thrived during the Great Depression. Cotton was king and Waxahachie was its capital. There were 50 cotton gins in full operation; now there is only one in the entire county and the last time it was used was for a movie set.

Waxahachie has a stately granite courthouse on the main square, 19th-century homes with wide verandas, and a cemetery shaded by oak trees that by now must be one of the most photographed in the country. It also has L.T. Felty.

T. Felty, as he introduces himself, is a former high school principal, science teacher and football coach who holds the official title of Chili Adviser to the Governor of Texas. He is also an actor and a vice president of the Waxahachie Bank and Trust Co. And he can get you 800 extras on a day's notice.

"That was for 'Square Dance,'" Felty recalled recently. "They called me and said they needed 800 people by tomorrow. I rounded up everybody I knew and some I didn't. It was set over in Wolf City and I played an elder in the church." He chuckled at that.

But a lot of people in the film business think of Felty just about anything they might need, even ready cash.

"There was one producer—I won't mention his name—who came up to me on the set and asked if I knew where he could cash a check," Felty recalled. "He said it was for a lot of money—several

hundred dollars—but that he needed the cash that day. I said 'sure' and went to the bank and got him the money. He was pretty impressed. He said he couldn't get a check cashed that quick at his own bank in either Hollywood or New York." Felty chuckled.

"What he'd forgot was that I work at a bank," Felty said. "I know a lot of producers and I know how much money they have. I know he was good for it."

Horatio Footo, who has cow shot four movies around Waxahachie, first came here to make "Tender Mercies." "After that we just fell in love with the place," said Footo. "And T. Felty sort of made everything possible."

Among the things Felty made possible was finding a set for "1918" that surpassed anything Hollywood carpenters could build on a back lot. The original script had a drawing of a house on the cover and Footo sent Felty a copy. "The minute I saw that picture on the playback," Felty recalled, "I thought, 'That house is right here in town over on Hawkins Street.'"

It was empty and in disrepair. The producers agreed to restore it in exchange for using it as a set.

How does a town like Waxahachie attract major film producers? "Well, we read or hear about a writer or producer planning a movie and we get in touch with them," Felty said. "We added in a whisper of modesty, 'and sooner or later they sort of find their way to me.'"

The citizens of Waxahachie take pride in their work in the movies as well. One of Felty's favorite topics, next to being Chili Adviser to the governor, is the roles he has played.

But while all the mawkishness and rubbing elbows with stars has brought some excitement to this sleepy Texas town, there is a practical side to it. The economy of Waxahachie, which had been in slow eclipse for most of the last decade, is on an upswing again.

"It's sort of like a fall crop," Felty explained. "A dollar gets turned over three or five times and everybody benefits from it."

But one place no one spends his money is at the movies. If any of the citizens of Waxahachie want to see themselves on film, they have to drive to Dallas. Or wait until the video comes out.

The Nun Who 'Divorced' Her Convent

By Carla Hall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—It was April 12, 1945—the day Franklin D. Roosevelt died. Rita Parle left her home in Omaha by train for the cloistered convent of the Order of the Visitation, in Bethesda, Maryland. She was 20 and she was doing this against her parents' wishes, leaving them sad and angry and perplexed.

When she arrived, a brother and a priest escorted her to the front door of the convent. "I really felt like I had walked into my tomb," she says.

Then it was 1969. The former mother superior was selling candy at Sears. She was wearing street clothes and savoring the simple fun of being out in the world, helping people decide if they wanted bridge mix or chocolate-covered nuts, giving children an extra piece or two.

She saw a couple who had been friends and financial supporters of the convent that she once ran. "They came up to the candy counter, and he looked at me and said, 'How sad, about the convent and all that,'" Rita Parle remembers. "And I thought, yes it is, but not for the reasons he thinks."

Now, 18 years later, Rita Parle is sitting in a friend's house in Bethesda. She is dressed fashionably in a denim dress and silver jewelry; her eyes are rimmed softly with black. The convent, now defunct, was left behind 18 years ago. She has a Ph.D. in counseling and human development and a position as director of a mental health facility in Nebraska.

She came back this fall looking for memories, friends and a literary agent. She has brought a phony album, filled with pictures of herself as a young, sweet-faced nun, swathed in black and white habit and veil. In a briefcase, she carries pages of the autobiography she has written. She is one chapter short of the end.

It took years to make herself sit down and remember this complicated time and place in her life, which—if she had followed the rules—she would never have left. So it's understandable that she is fretting over how the book ends, because like most endings in real life, the epilogue of her leave-taking has been complicated.

She knew when she left that she would never again belong to anything the way she belonged to that convent. Work dominates her life now. Socially, she drifts through her town, with friends and acquaintances but no anchor—no one person, no children, not even a church really. She belongs to a church in the formal sense, and she goes to Mass. But the woman whose life was molded by the church now chafes at its widdling of authority.

"Right now, I still believe in the basic teachings of the church, but I can't seem to let myself have much to do with it until women become priests, in other words."

"It's so phony to me, some of it. Women are still doing all the dirty work, as it were. And all the old ladies are still giving them money to perpetuate the system. If all the women in the church would stop putting their money into the church for three months, the Rome would listen to us."

For outsiders, much of her day in the convent would seem prosaic: perpetual rounds of prayers interspersed with chores and breaks for meals. The ones raise at 5:30 A.M. and went to bed at 10 P.M. They ate their midday meal in silence at long benches like tables, eyes cast down. They ate supper as someone read from the Roman martyrology. Before the meals began, groups of nuns would tell their faults to the mother superior, or listen to her admonishment, then kiss the floor, bow deeply, fold their arms and return to their places.

Recreation was women sitting in a circle and sewing, often making alterations on their habits. "You could talk during recreation but you listened mostly," she says. "That was one of our hardships, that we actually because we didn't really have much to talk about."

At its worst, the atmosphere was claustrophobic and anti-intellectual. "Mass was censored and sung in Latin. They were given one book a year to read, and it was something religious. 'But then that was all part of the sacrifice,'" Parle says. "The more you suffer, the more souls you save."

At the beginning of her time there, she chafed at the psychol-



The former mother superior at her former convent.

gical self-flagellation and the intense closeness of the community, but gradually she adjusted.

A sense of belonging set in. "Owning even. Owning God. It was my community. My sisters, my house." They elected her mother superior in 1967. She was 42 and the second-youngest woman in the house. "Oh, I loved being mother," she says. "I was in my element finally. I'd admit it. I got to do some of the things we'd been wanting to do for the sisters to make life better."

The changes were small but significant—and always with the permission of Cardinal Patrick O'Boyle, who oversaw the archdiocese of Washington. She had showers installed for the women who up to then had been relegated to once-a-week baths and washing in their rooms with a pitcher of water and a bucket. She allowed the women to talk to each other at breakfast. She opened the library so the sisters could read whatever they wanted. She stopped censoring the mail.

Still cloistered, she nonetheless

dealt through a grate with everyone from workers to parishioners. Her chapel was being used as the church for a new parish, providing the sisters even more contact with the outside world. She brought in scholars to talk about the changes in the church. "I was still a conservative when I was elected. I inched into this, then it began snowballing."

She had just read the documents of Vatican II—given to her by the outgoing mother of the house—and she was venturing out into the world for occasional workshops and seminars for religious women. "After I became mother I got my eyes opened gradually."

She left the Visitation convent in 1969, the day after her term as mother superior expired. Her first move, with the permission of church authorities, was to start an experimental community. She was still a nun but she lived outside the cloister and wore street clothes. Permission turned out to be different from support—fiat social and psychological.

"When you leave, you don't get Social Security, pension or alimony," she says. Eventually, her notion of an experimental community fizzled.

Meanwhile she went back to college and worked part time at Sears. As she moved on to a master's degree at Catholic University, she realized her religious life was over. "I've been through it all and I will never again let prelates tell me how I'm to lead my life," she says. "Priests and bishops and the Holy See. Men. Telling me this is the way a woman should lead a religious life."

Leaving the convent was like leaving a marriage. Suddenly she was in graduate school, wrestling with term papers and writing résumés. A counseling service for women in Washington helped her sort out career goals. "It's sort of like a divorced woman who's never worked trying to figure out how to sell herself," she says.

But she did. She finished up her master's, went on for a doctorate at George Washington University and went back to her home state of Nebraska, winning a job first as a counselor at a mental health clinic in the small town of Broken Bow, then a job as administrator of a large health facility in Grand Island.

All of this makes Rita Parle in some ways a 63-year-old yuppie. There are the niceties—she owns a town house and hosts cocktail parties and drives a new Pontiac. But she laments about Nebraska. "Culturally it is much worse than the convent."

She confesses to being rather lonely and frustrated. She's a single career woman in a traditional community where almost everyone is married and the Catholics in her parish church are cordial but distant. "Catholics are that way," she says. "Maybe it's because I'm in mental health and it's a small town, and people think, 'If I speak to her, people will think I have a mental health problem.'"

What is left for Rita Parle are the conflicting thoughts and feelings she wants to reconcile in her mind and in her book. There is a sense of affection for a place where she belonged—but not for a way of life about which she frankly says, "I don't want it to happen to anybody else. I think a life must be lived in the here and now. That's where God is."

Owner of Stolen Monet

Loses Suit to Recover It

A 19th century French Impressionist painting that vanished from a German castle during World War II belongs to the New York woman who bought it 30 years ago—out the previous owner, a U.S. court ruled Thursday. The decision by the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York reversed a lower court ruling that Claude Monet's "Champs de blé à Vétheuil" should be returned to a West German woman whose family acquired it in 1908. Gerda Dorothea DeWearth, filed suit in New York in 1983 to recover the painting from Edith Marks Baldinger, who bought it from a New York art gallery, Wildenstein and Co., in 1957. The appeals court said DeWearth "failed to exercise reasonable diligence in locating the painting after its disappearance, and that her action for recovery is untimely." The painting disappeared near the end of World War II when Allied troops left the castle where it was stored. Documents reporting the theft no longer exist, said court papers. DeWearth sought unsuccessfully, through Allied military and later West German authorities, to locate the painting from 1945 to 1957.

Queen Elizabeth's New Year's

honors list includes Rabbi Isaac

at Jshobovets. The head of the United Hebrew Congregations of Britain and the Commonwealth, he will become Rabbi Lord Jakobovits and can sit in the House of Lords, alongside the bishops of the established Church of England. In this year's list of nearly 700 people, knighthoods were awarded to Antony Jay, who makes a living poking fun at the British fondness for knighthoods, and, posthumously, to the golfer Henry Cotton, who died on Dec. 23, after the award had been decided but before it was announced. Jay, finding himself on the receiving end of the twice-yearly honors list, says he's delighted so long as nobody calls him Sir Tony. Jay got on the list for his work as a civil servant, but is better known as co-writer of "Yes, Prime Minister," a satirical TV series about government in which the honors system is a frequent target. The ballet star Rudolf Nureyev, the writer Jean Radden and the film director Alain Resnais were among 85 personalities honored Thursday by the French Legion of Honor.

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